

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 22.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate,
Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc.
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.
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A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.
Office in Beale's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. SIZE, Surgeon-Dentist,
Visits Moose Jaw for the practice of his profession on the 15th Nov., and Dec. 16 and 15, also 28th.
Satisfaction given both in workmanship and price.
Twelve years professional practice in Ontario, Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

ALEXANDER BALL, late of St. James' Church, Norfolk Square, England, Organist St. John the Baptist Church is prepared to take pupils for instruction on Piano and Organ. Also lessons in Elocution and Voice Production. Pianos tuned and Organs cleaned. For terms apply at the Vicarage River St.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; (Insurer Marine) School of Delinquent boys; Homeless children; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 250 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

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MAIN STREET, NEXT POST OFFICE.

R. J. HOOD, Manufacturer and dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES.
Ordered work a specialty, all repairs done thoroughly, neatly and promptly. Prices low for CASH ONLY.
MAIN STREET, Moose Jaw.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.
Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at Mr. Wm. Grayson's office will receive prompt attention.

I. O. F.,
Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.
Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 27th.
C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. F. Dreyer, R.S.

WHOLESALE Wine, Liquor and Cigar Store.

Only the finest brands of the most world-renowned makers in both imported and domestic wines, liquors and beers kept in stock.

WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS.
Write or call for prices.
TERMS,—

SPOT CASH—
Octavius Field.

GALT COAL. SEASON 1894.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Lump, when taken from car, \$5.95
“ “ “ “ shed, 6.20
“ “ delivered 6.50
Nut, taken from car or shed, 5.00
“ delivered 5.50

TERMS STRICTLY & POSITIVELY CASH.

Potatoes. Unloading car to-day; price at car 50c. per bushel, SPOT CASH. Next week will receive another car which will sell at same price. Can also sell you Cabbage, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Turnips, Onions, Etc.

General Stock.—Groceries, Flour, Feed and Grains, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Etc., complete as usual.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

E. (ABISHED 1877. CAPITAL \$250,000.00. INCORPORATED JUNE 18, '93.

Jas. McMillan & Co.

(INCORPORATED.)

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MINNEAPOLIS SHEEPSKIN TANNERY.

DEALERS AND EXPORTERS

GREEN SALTED HIDES & CALFSKINS.

Dry Hides, Sheep Pelts, Wool, Furs, Tallow, Grease.

Ginseng, Seneca Root & Deerskins. Sheep Pelts & Furs a Specialty.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS OF FINE NORTHERN FURS.

Fruit and Ornamental Catalogues FREE.

Before placing your order for nursery stock, send for our illustrated and descriptive catalogue, FREE.

We carry a hardy line of stock for Manitoba.

Correspondence Solicited.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nurserymen, TORONTO, Ont.
The largest nurseries in the Dominion—over seven hundred acres.

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Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY.

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Prepared to suit the most fastidious. Cooked to please every customer—in every known style and form.

HARRY HEALEY, THE CONFECTIONER.

BURN Hassard Mine Souris Coal.

\$4.00 PER TON AT CAR.

The Cheapest Fuel on the Market.

E. Simpson & Co.

MUSIC!

For the Winter Season.

Alexander Ball wishes to give notice to the public that he has rented from Mr. Thos. Healey his room, which is 25 x 50, and is prepared to let it out for dances, concerts and other parties, etc., etc., at reasonable terms. Mr. Ball is also prepared to take pupils for singing, piano forte and organ lessons, also classes for instruction in the theory of music.
Terms for Winter Season.
Playing at dances, hours from 9 to 1 a.m., \$5.00; after these hours \$3.00.
Playing at evening parties \$3.00.
Organ for hire \$5.00.
Piano or organ lessons at Mr. Ball's rooms \$5.00 per quarter; at residence \$6.00 per quarter.
Singing lessons \$5.00 per quarter of 12 lessons.
Music provided for balls, evening parties, entertainments, etc.
The above to date from Dec. 1st, 1894.

JUST ARRIVED

AT
T. W. Robinson's

A large consignment of Fancy

CROCKERY

consisting of

China Tea Sets,
Colored Tea Sets,
Fancy Cups & Saucers,
suitable for children, ladies, gents—newest designs.

Chamber sets, white and colored, all prices from \$2.00 up. We have made a special cut on a 12 piece set, beautiful design, best quality, gilt, worth \$15.50 for \$10.25.

A full assortment of white and colored glass water sets at all prices.

Lamps and lamp goods. Glasses and glassware stock complete.

Don't forget those bargains in ready-made clothing. A few of those special \$5.00 suits left. All other lines just as good value.

Boys' and men's overcoats away down.

Furs! Furs!

A FULL LINE IN ALL VARIETIES.

Misses' opossum caps, regular price \$2.50 going at \$1.75. Ladies' long black coats, beauties at \$1.75. Fur coats, great reduction in price. Now is the season to pick up a good bargain, you'll soon require some nice warm furs.

We have also A good line of **WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS.**

Eider Down Quilts

reduced in prices. Call and inspect these goods before purchasing. It will interest and surprise you to hear the prices we are selling them for.

T. W. ROBINSON.

A MOUNTAIN ZEPHYR

Meets a Moose Jaw Minister. Notes of a Western Trip.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I left Moose Jaw on the morning of Monday, the 12th inst., for the west. We were whirled along at a good lively rate under the supervision of the genial Conductor Burton. My first stopping-place was Medicine Hat, which we reached on time, and had the pleasure of attending a very successful concert, given under the auspices of the local R.T. of T. Council. One of the best things on the program was the old song, "Home, Sweet Home," by Mrs. Niblock, with piano and excellent whistling accompaniment by two of the town ladies.

Next night found us at Lethbridge, Northwest mining headquarters. The town seemed quiet and dull as contrasted with the general business activity noticed just a year before at a former visit. I am told that both the output and the wages are considerably less than last year, although now a good miner can make three or four dollars a day. There are three shafts in operation on the town side of the river, and another mine is worked from the bank on the farther side. It appears that the present company has sunk a great deal of money in the business, a great deal of which was lost; the mines, however, can pay a good interest on the actual or present business value of the concern. I am told that a government expert has said that if a thousand tons daily were taken out for a hundred years, the supply would not be exhausted.

The night was stormy and unpleasant; about twenty people turned out to our Bible Society meeting, but they put \$10 on the collection plate.

Next day we took stage for Macleod. It is an old town built on an immense gravel deposit. I noticed a few new buildings; business seemed fairly good. This is said to be the dearest place in the N.W. in which to live; perhaps it is, as I paid the modest sum of four dollars for the privilege of a thirty mile ride into it. The N.W.M.P., under command of Major Steele, have here a very large post.

The following day we undertook to face a storm blowing from the mountains in order to reach Pincher Creek, near the foot hills.

For some twenty miles we managed fairly well, when about four o'clock the wind seemed to get right down to business; it lifted snow and sand, driving both into our faces. We looked behind and tried to guide the horse by watching the trail. For some four miles the battle continued. When within some nine or ten miles of our destination we were obliged to give up and seek lodgings for the night in the valley of the Old Man's river at the home of a French Canadian rancher who kept a sort of hotel and gave us an excellent supper. I have seen and felt the fury of a prairie storm, but for down right determination and real desperate strength and ugliness I know nothing equal to a mountain storm in November. During the night it veered square around; the thermometer dropped nearly to zero, and for twenty-five miles it freshened us with renewed vigor.

Sunday and Monday were spent in Calgary. Had the privilege of speaking in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and on Monday evening in the Baptist church in the interests of the Bible Society.

Calgary is certainly a beautiful city; the business enterprises of the people is deserving of the highest commendation. I believe there is a magnificent future ahead of Alberta, and perhaps not very distant. With the introduction of a system of irrigation there is bound to come an era of permanent agricultural and commercial prosperity.

F. B. STACEY.

Medicine Hat, Nov. 20th, 1894.

"They call it electricity," said Pat, as he stopped before the immodest street light, "but I'll be hanged if I can see how it is they make the hairpin burn in the bottle."

CAPITAL'S EPISTLE.

"Cabinet-making" Very Much in Vogue.—A Sudden Death.

REGINA, Nov. 21, 1894.—Aside from personal likes and dislikes, it is the generally expressed opinion that at no time in the history of the North West has it had a better body of legislators in its Assembly. It is true that two or three good men were dropped at the last election, for instance, Mr. Trevel, of Medicine Hat, and Mr. Wilkins, of Red Deer, and their absence from the Assembly is a loss; but on the whole it is conceded that the legislation of the country is in able and experienced hands.

The wiseacre of the Capital have taken up a new fad, no less an one than "cabinet making." By this is not meant such plebeian occupation as the framing of side boards, lounges and chairs, though the former are not unknown in cabinets, as long as it is assumed to be not a rare attribute of officeholders, while, to judge by the number of allotments by those—and their names legion—who have seemingly had confidential tips, the so-called "soft-seat" will not go a-begging.

What these would be political Wiggins don't know about portfolios, Executive Committee-organization, cabinet shuffling, public works administration and poor relief distribution is not worth knowing, and Cleveland, Roseberry and Sir John Thompson, if they could come in now, would pick up more pointers here in a few hours than they can ever hope to acquire with the limited opportunities otherwise available.

The air is full of rumors, not only as to the filling of the vacancy in the Executive Committee created by the defeat of Mr. Trevel, but also as to the creation and filling of other vacancies to be made apparently merely to verify the prognostications of those "who know, you know." The combinations definitely settled by these cabinet makers are some of them most ludicrously incongruous; while one or two have a strong air of probability.

But there is one name that appears to run through the whole of these combinations with unflinching regularity; that is, that of your able representative, Mr. Jas. H. Ross—or, rather, "Jim Ross," for that seems to be the name most familiarly pleasing to his host of friends.

There can be no doubt but that if Mr. Ross be taken into the Executive, the appointment will be a very popular one indeed. His recognized ability and long experience as a public man eminently qualify him to fill the position of adviser in the administration of the Government. For instance, he would be a tower of strength to any Executive Committee; and it will unquestionably be a matter of congratulation if in this instance a rumor prove correct.

Lieutenant Governor McLeod is expected to arrive from Ottawa to-morrow morning. It is understood that under the treatment of His Honor's old medical adviser, Sir James Grant, his health has very much improved.

Mr. C. A. Magrath, M.L.A., whose name has been freely used by rumor in connection with the Executive, was here last week in the interests of the Galt Coal Company.

Bishop Granville passed through this morning on the west bound train. In the absence of the Rev. Mr. Carmichael, the pulpit of Knox church was occupied last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Ledington of Moose Jaw.

O. B. Fysh, J. H. Bunnell and A. E. Potter of Moose Jaw gave evidence last Friday in the case of Potter vs. The Maney Harris Co., heard by the Hon. Justice Richardson. Judgment reserved.

Civil service examinations were conducted last week by Inspector Rothwell. Among the candidates were C. D. J. Christie and H. V. Fleming of our town.

The approaching anniversary of Scotland's patron saint will be celebrated by a dinner at the Palmer House under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society.

A meeting will be held to-morrow night to organize a mechanics' institute.

The Roman Catholics of Regina are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to retain as the pastor of St. Mary's parish the Rev. Father Sinnott, who has been under instructions to proceed to Portage la Prairie. During the short period that reverend gentleman has been here he has gained an enviable reputation for learning, piety and liberality.

An Austrian named Franc Hoegl, living near Lethbridge, came into town this evening with a load of wood. When near the Windsor hotel, and while walking by the side of the river, he was observed to fall. Kroetz Dawson went to his assistance, and saw at once that he was in a dying condition. Word was sent to the N.W.M.P. station, and when Const. Donovan arrived on the scene he found an examination that Hoegl had expired. Pending further enquiry, the cause is attributed to heart failure.

The Regina hockey team has presented the Hon. T. M. Daly with a photograph of last season's team. The club has re-organized, and expects to be able to put on a stronger team even than last winter.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Kingston is organizing a hockey club. J. M. Ingersoll, of Woodstock, is dead. The new mill at Ayer is almost finished. Belleville has organized a humane society. A Belleville citizen has a white-winged sparrow.

The new Presbyterian church of Paris cost \$40,000. A 13-year-old son of Mr. Leclair, Ottawa, is missing. A 250-pound bear was shot at Minesing this week.

Guelph buyers ship Manitoulin sheep to the States. The Kettle Point Indians have a very good band. Large crowds daily visit the new asylum at Belleville.

The Baptist church at Cornwall is undergoing repairs. This week Montreal exported 25,000 barrels of apples.

Mr. John Cant has resigned as a member of Galt's council. Farmers are shipping large quantities of apples to Ottawa.

A. G. Tourangeau, postmaster and Mayor of Quebec, is dead. Dr. D. H. Cameron, Emerson, Man., died suddenly last week.

Edward Blacker, aged 88, an old resident of Brant county, is dead. Second bloom on fruit trees is common this season throughout Ontario.

The value of building done in Stratford this year amounted to \$101,400. In September 175,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in Carberry, Man.

Testing for oil on the second line of Plympton is proceeding this week. The Petrolia water-works company is testing the water near Marthville.

Five or six new island cottages will be built at Chippewa Bay next spring. Fall wheat throughout the country is reported to be in excellent condition.

Rev. H. A. Tudor, of Winnipeg, is moving to South Africa, as a missionary. The Port Stanley young people have organized a self-improvement society.

The Hamilton, Waterdown & Guelph Radical Railway project is being revived. Dr. J. B. Peters has been appointed C.P.R. Railway surgeon at Medicine Hat.

Rev. D. C. Lawson, a well known Westmoreland county, N.B., clergyman is dead. Guelph's Board of Trade is considering the establishment of roller mills in that city.

At a funeral in St. Thomas the other day, the Christian name of the six pallbearers was John. Kingston's Kindergarten system is the subject of discussion by the School Board there.

George Thomas was convicted of pocket picking at Peterborough and given two years at Kingston. The Congregation of St. George's Anglican church, Louisville, has decided to build a new stone church.

A large number of horses in the vicinity of Ottawa and Hull are suffering from a disease known as "pink eyes." The G. T. H. threatens suit against Brantford for damage done its property by flood prevention improvements.

Triplets, all boys, were born to the wife of Edward Owens, of Parker, Ont., last week. He is 62 years old.

The barn and contents belonging to Mr. Stewart Smith, of South Fredericksburg, has been destroyed by fire.

Rev. F. W. Kennedy, for some years rector for Bolton, Ont., left for Japan to engage in missionary work.

Rev. Robert Aylward, late of London, will be inducted to the pastorate of the Parkhill Presbyterian church next week. Large numbers of navies are still being sent up by the Ottawas, Arnprior and Parry Sound railway to push construction work.

an express package containing \$2,000 sent by Martin, Mitchell & Co., Winnipeg, to Wawanesa, has disappeared mysteriously. Mr. Adam Kaufman, of Baden, Waterloo county, has a couple of wheat 1817 years old. It was found in the ruins of Pompeii.

Harry Riddle, of Bradford, had an arm badly crushed a few days ago while putting some machinery in position at Luke's mill.

Rev. J. B. Adams has been ordained as resident pastor of the First Congregational church, London, assistant to Rev. Dr. Neil.

A dwarf pear tree in the garden of James Cumford, J. P., of North Ridge, Ont., is covered with a mass of beautiful white blossoms.

The body of Samuel Hutton, who was drowned in the St. John yachting disaster some weeks ago, was found at Dipper Harbor, Sunday.

Mr. William H. Milburn, one of the teaching staff of the Belleville High School, has been made Principal in place of the late Dr. Wright.

During the quarter just ended the value of shipments from Canada reported through the United States Consul at Windsor was \$212,975.07.

Mr. J. E. Burgess, M.A., a graduate of Queen's University, has been appointed professor of classics and mathematics at Huron College.

The average cost per day of maintaining prisoners in the Middlesex county jail for the year ending September 30th was 5 and 7-100 cents per day.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will take up their residence in Montreal for the winter months, and a brilliant social season is expected there in consequence.

It is estimated that more than one thousand young men from Hull have already left to work this winter in the different winter camps throughout the Ottawa valley.

J. B. Mothersill, butcher, Ottawa, has a cow which gave birth to triplets the other evening. The animals were all perfectly formed, and at present are doing well.

The Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway has been absorbed by the Windsor & Annapolis

and the United Lines will hereafter be known as the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

Rev. James Morton, who for the past fourteen years has been incumbent of St. James' church, Fergus, recently tendered his resignation to the Bishop, and has been superannuated.

Twenty thousand dollars were paid out by the City Treasurer of London to retire a number of debentures issued in 1892. This issue bears seven per cent. interest, while the city now borrows money readily at 4 1/2 per cent.

Fifty 30,000 barrels of apples have gone forward already from Annapolis Valley to the English market via Halifax, besides the large quantity of early fruit sent to Halifax, St. John, and elsewhere.

A FEW FACTS. The 250,000 Indians of the United States hold 90,000,000 acres of land, exclusive of Alaska.

Thomas Parr, an Englishman, born in 1483, lived until 1635 (152 years), and then died because of eating too heartily.

Twenty years ago southern planters paid men to haul away cotton seed and burn it. Now they get from \$6 to \$8 a ton for it.

A piece of iron has been found in an iron chamber of the great pyramid. It is believed to have been there 4,000 years.

H. W. Young, of Augusta, Ill., owns a Bible that was printed in the year 1015. It is believed to be the oldest Bible in America.

The most curious paper weight in the world belongs to the Prince of Wales. It is the mummified hand of one of the daughters of Pharaoh.

It is stated that in this country there are now in daily service 600,000 telephones, with 500,000 miles of wire, over which 600,000,000 messages are annually transmitted.

A married couple in Sawada, Japan, according to a native paper—the father 132 years old and the mother 135—have a family of fourteen, including a son aged 105, and a daughter 108.

There is a monastery at St. Honorat, on an island near Cannes, France, which was built in the fourth century. No woman has ever been allowed to enter its walls during the 1,400 years of its existence.

Every Japanese barracks has a gymnasium, and the Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In half a minute they can scale a 14-foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders one man supporting two or three others.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES AT OTTAWA. Four Residences Burned in One Day in a Peculiar Manner.

A despatch from Ottawa, Ont., says:—There were four fires in the vicinity of Hintonburg early Tuesday morning, three of them were rather mysterious, and one of them very destructive. It broke out in the outbuildings of the McTiernan farm, the property of Mr. Thomas McTiernan, completely demolishing all the buildings on the farm except the residence. The loss reaches about \$6,000, which is almost covered by insurance. The McTiernan fire was just dying away, when the sky in the direction of Hintonburg showed that another fire had started there. The houses of David O'Neil and Samuel Drummond were burned to the ground with considerable loss to their contents. The house of J. Lewis of Hintonburg was also partially consumed.

An Important Discovery. A genius who has devoted a good deal of time to the question, has, he says, discovered how to prevent trousers from bagging at the knee. This is a piece of news which should send the public, or at least the male portion of it, into transports of joy. It will no longer be necessary for the poverty-stricken night to put his trousers under the mattress at night, nor for those who are proud of their husbands' trousers after they have gone to bed. The theory which has been evolved is that all trousers are cut from cloth in which the threads run up and down and straight across the leg. Hence, when the strain comes upon the knee of the trousers, these threads stretch because the strain is directed upon them and the trousers bag. A tailor has made a pair of trousers so that the thread runs diagonally across the leg, and the result is said to be highly satisfactory. The strain is distributed indirectly upon the threads of the cloth, and the trousers fall back into their proper shape as soon as the strain has been removed.

Expensive Ignorance. There is such a difference in the quality of hay that one may be starving his cattle off liberal supplies while another may be making them strong and healthy off a smaller bulk. Ground hay likewise mixed with some fine grain or meal gives all the feeding value that animals require, especially if this can be supplemented by a few roots occasionally.

When to Apply Manure. There is much difference of opinion between farmers as to the best time and best methods of applying manures. No given rule will apply to all farms or all localities. Much depends upon the lay of the land and how much time one has for hauling. Highly as manure is valued, its cost in hauling is sometimes greater than the value of its plant food, and the hauling and spreading therefore the most costly and important item connected with it, the distance, kind of manure, actual value of the manure and facilities for handling it having their effect on the value of the whole, and affecting the results to be derived from it. It has been demonstrated, however, that the majority of farmers can handle manure and spread it on their fields in the fall at least cost at any other season of the year.

Manure can deteriorate in quality while in a heap as well as when washed by rains or dried by the sun. Some farmers prefer to plough their land and harrow the manure in, but this necessitates the hauling over plowed land. Others spread the manure and then plow with a one-horse plow, while many simply spread the manure on the surface and allow it to remain. If there is no danger of rains carrying away the soluble material, the spreading on the surface will be satisfactory, but it is a

Chaffy—"Do you think your tailor would trust me for a suit of clothes?" Cholly—"Does he know you?" Chaffy—"No."

Cholly—"Oh, then he'd trust you all right."

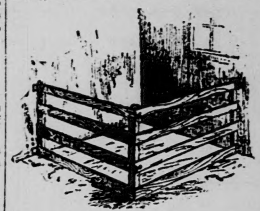
Browned Potatoes. Put a tablespoonful and a half of butter in a frying pan. Chop up six cold boiled potatoes, season them with salt and pepper and moisten them with about six tablespoonfuls of cream. Spread the moistened potatoes in the frying pan as soon as the butter is thoroughly heated. Draw the saucapane toward the back of the stove, where the potatoes will slowly brown. In half an hour examine them, and if they are fully browned, fold them over like an omelet and serve.

"Do you think Skinner can make a living out of this?" "Make a living? Why, he'd make a living on a rock in the middle of the ocean—if there was another man on the rock."

AGRICULTURAL.

A Quickly Made Stable Pen.

It frequently happens that one desires to make use, for an emergency, of a stall or pen in the stable which is not at hand, and for which there may not be convenient room as a permanent structure. Our illustration shows how such a pen may be made in a moment's time, in a corner that ordinarily may be used for other purposes. Two gates are made and hinged against the



walls in the manner shown. Ordinarily they are folded back snugly against either wall, but when a pen or "box stall" is suddenly needed the two ends are swung together and locked with hooks, and the needed accommodation is secured. Such gates should have slots quite close together, and should be of good height to accommodate both large and small animals.

Method of Feeding Wheat.

Feeding wheat is all right if the feeder understands it and has the means to do it, but a great many are not fitted for it. Wheat should never be fed alone, nor ground too fine when fed to cattle. It should be fed mixed with cornmeal, cut fodder, hay or straw. To those who have not got the corn-mel, fodder or hay cutter, an excellent substitute would be to take a stack of alfalfa, thresh it with a threshing machine as fine as possible, run it into a building where it can be kept dry and convenient, mix a reasonable share with the wheat meal and feed dry. But the best feed I have ever used was two-thirds cornmeal and one-third wheat meal.

For feeding hogs the wheat meal may be ground finer, soaked fifteen or twenty hours, fed in a thick slop in flat troughs. Mix well before being poured into the trough. Feed a small feed, and often hog fed in this way will eat well and make very sweet meat, and the owner will be satisfied that he has got all the profit that is in feeding out of it by being careful and feeding in this way. No certain rule can be laid down for any two bunches of cattle or hogs. The feeder has to learn for himself by observation, and never put either cattle or hogs on the market before they are fully finished.—Wm. Shirley in L. S. Bulletin.

Feeding Through the Winter.

The question of economical stock feeding will be brought to the front this winter. Stockmen who have hitherto been accustomed to haphazard methods in feeding will figure more closely. Cornstalks can be relied upon when properly ground with a minimum of soft grain mixed with them, and the nutritive value will be equal to a great deal of the poor grain that some farmers give to their stock regularly.

While the stalks may not have a great amount of nutritive value, if they are well fed with grain in a ground state, furnish feed-forming material that can not be equalled by any other food of the same cost. In parts of the corn belt, where feed is high, the stalks are purchased at a mere song, often for the labor of carting them off the field, and with good economy animals could be wintered on them without much other expenditure for food. With animals purchased at a sacrifice sale an enterprising farmer may see his way to make money next spring. There will undoubtedly be a great reduction in stock by spring, and if business revives this winter, some may reasonably expect a corresponding increase in the demand for good meat.

With depleted stock-yards the farmers who sold most of their animals this fall will not be able to take advantage of the high prices, but will find themselves placed in the condition of purchasers rather than sellers of stock. There was never a depressed condition of the farming industry without its corresponding lesson to be learned.

The whole hay crop will be needed to take the place of grain that is generally given to stock. Good hay is almost a complete food itself for animals, and is not being worked much, and it should be made a point to secure only the finest quality of hay that one may be starving his cattle off liberal supplies while another may be making them strong and healthy off a smaller bulk. Ground hay likewise mixed with some fine grain or meal gives all the feeding value that animals require, especially if this can be supplemented by a few roots occasionally.

When to Apply Manure. There is much difference of opinion between farmers as to the best time and best methods of applying manures. No given rule will apply to all farms or all localities. Much depends upon the lay of the land and how much time one has for hauling. Highly as manure is valued, its cost in hauling is sometimes greater than the value of its plant food, and the hauling and spreading therefore the most costly and important item connected with it, the distance, kind of manure, actual value of the manure and facilities for handling it having their effect on the value of the whole, and affecting the results to be derived from it. It has been demonstrated, however, that the majority of farmers can handle manure and spread it on their fields in the fall at least cost at any other season of the year.

Manure can deteriorate in quality while in a heap as well as when washed by rains or dried by the sun. Some farmers prefer to plough their land and harrow the manure in, but this necessitates the hauling over plowed land. Others spread the manure and then plow with a one-horse plow, while many simply spread the manure on the surface and allow it to remain. If there is no danger of rains carrying away the soluble material, the spreading on the surface will be satisfactory, but it is a

Chaffy—"Do you think your tailor would trust me for a suit of clothes?" Cholly—"Does he know you?" Chaffy—"No."

Cholly—"Oh, then he'd trust you all right."

Browned Potatoes. Put a tablespoonful and a half of butter in a frying pan. Chop up six cold boiled potatoes, season them with salt and pepper and moisten them with about six tablespoonfuls of cream. Spread the moistened potatoes in the frying pan as soon as the butter is thoroughly heated. Draw the saucapane toward the back of the stove, where the potatoes will slowly brown. In half an hour examine them, and if they are fully browned, fold them over like an omelet and serve.

"Do you think Skinner can make a living out of this?" "Make a living? Why, he'd make a living on a rock in the middle of the ocean—if there was another man on the rock."

risk. Manure can be used on wheat land in the fall, for next year's crop, to the best advantage, but if it is to be applied elsewhere it will be sure to work into the top soil in some manner, even if with a cultivator, as there is sure to be a loss of soluble and volatile matter if exposed on the surface throughout the winter, and until the land is plowed in the spring.

The practice that many Western farmers follow, of throwing out the barnyard manure in a heap, and leaving it exposed for a greater part of the year, should be severely condemned. It was shown by experiments conducted at the Cornell Station, that horse manure thrown in a loose pile, and subjected to the action of the elements, will lose nearly one-half of its fertilizing value in six months. It was also shown that mixed horse and cow manure, placed in a compact mass so that water falling upon it will run off quickly, suffer considerable loss. Prof. Shelton says that farmyard manure should be hauled to the field in the spring.

Making Over Old Dresses. You may feel that you cannot afford to spend much money on new dresses this fall, but that is no reason why you should wear shabby or old-fashioned ones. The expenditure of a little time and the exercise of some ingenuity will enable you to keep up appearances, and, moreover, wear very neat garments.

Every woman likes to be well dressed, and when her old dresses have been made fresh and new again she feels more independent than in the days when everything was purchased from the dry-goods counters, and made by extravagant dressmakers.

When you have decided to make a garment over, take it apart carefully and wash the pieces in a soda solution. Boiling soap-bar chips in soft water. Rinse through two waters, and when almost dry, iron on the wrong side. If the pieces do not need washing, lay a damp cloth over the fabric and press it with a hot iron. No one need wear a faded gown or even a garment of undesirable color, for it may be completely transformed by the use of diamond dye. Select the color you wish, and if you follow the directions on the package, you will obtain beautiful results. Then having dyed and pressed the goods, cut and fit it by a good pattern. Since the papers have offered such excellent patterns so very cheap, there is no need for anyone to waste time and patience trying to make a garment without one, the home-dressmaker will find them stylish, simple, and accurate.

In ripping a waist, do not forget to save the bodice and eyes, and good waistbands. Elegant buttons, buckles, or ornaments can be used again and again, and always look well.

It is not usually wise to buy combination dresses. Get all the pieces of one material, and when the making-over time arrives, exercise your ingenuity in forming a pretty combination. Plain goods look well with plaid or striped material. If the goods are of one color, dye the plain goods some color that will look well with the plaid. Silk or velvet may also be used with the woolen goods to make the new suit.

Dresses of cotton or mixed goods often lose their freshness in a short time, while the material is still good. These may be dyed any color desired with diamond dye for cotton, and very pretty garments made of them.

An old silk skirt will often contain enough good material for a dainty waist for afternoon wear, and they are very fashionable this season. Do not make the mistake of always buying a piece of new goods to put with something old. If there is not enough material to make a dress for yourself, make one for a child. If you have no child of your own that needs one, remember that there are many children less fortunately situated, and make it for one of them.

"The poor way have always with you," and the opportunities for doing good are manifold.

Tried to Kill Herself. A Salvation Lass With a Drunken Husband Takes Poison.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Mrs. E. H. Masters, a Salvation Army lass, living at 567 King street west, attempted to kill herself on Tuesday afternoon by taking prussic acid. It appears that the woman's husband, who is a barber, and also a member of the Salvation Army, is addicted to drink. For some time this habit on the part of Mr. Masters has grieved his wife to such an extent as to have brought on fits of hysteria, during which she was not accountable for her actions. On Saturday last her good natured husband, who is a member of the Salvation Army, and also a member of the Salvation Army, is addicted to drink. For some time this habit on the part of Mr. Masters has grieved his wife to such an extent as to have brought on fits of hysteria, during which she was not accountable for her actions. On Saturday last her good natured husband, who is a member of the Salvation Army, and also a member of the Salvation Army, is addicted to drink. 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GOING TO LEAVE THE FARM.

"The work of the farmhouse was over for the day; the children—with the exception of the oldest son, who had gone to the village—were in bed, and in the big comfortable kitchen Harry and his wife and his wife's sister, Mrs. Lucas, were sitting around the center table. The farmer was reading a paper, his wife was putting a patch on the knee of little Harry's diminutive knickerbockers, and Mrs. Lucas was crocheting a hood of blue and white zephyr for a small niece.

There was silence in the kitchen, save for the snapping of the fire in the stove, the ticking of the big eight-day clock in the corner and the rustle of the farmer's newspaper, and when Mrs. Lucas sighed deeply, both her sister and her husband looked up in surprise.

"What's the matter, Sarah?" asked the latter. "That sigh was the loudest I ever heard you give. Has anything gone wrong? You look as though you have a big load on your mind."

"I have," answered the wife. "And it is a load you must share, Eli; I have borne it alone as long as I can bear it. There is great trouble in store for us, husband—George is going to leave the farm."

The newspaper fell to the floor and for a moment the farmer looked at his wife, too much surprised to utter a word.

"Going to leave the farm?" he replied at last. "Sarah, you must be dreaming."

Mrs. Lucas shook her head sadly.

"I wish I were," she said. "No, Eli, it is true. George has made up his mind to leave us. I have noticed for months past that he seemed dissatisfied and restless, and since you told Vixen he has grumbled a great deal about the dullness of his life. And to-day I heard him say to Jasper Flint that he would not be here a month from now; that he had enough of farm life; and if we refused our consent to it he would run away and take his chances."

"Well, he can't stay," said the farmer, angrily. "Consent to it! I rather think not! I won't consider it for a moment. What would he be worth a year from now if I let him go? He'd fall in with all sorts of rascals in the city, and get us all into trouble. Besides, I need him here. It'll be ten years at least before Harry can take his place, and he's got to stay if I have to let him down."

"Why don't you make him want to stay, Eli?" asked the gentle voice of his sister-in-law.

"If he's got the city fever on him all the talking in the world wouldn't do any good," rejoined the farmer. "He wouldn't listen to a word."

"Don't talk. Don't let him ever suspect that you are aware of his desire to leave you. Try a new plan, Eli, a plan I have been thinking of all day."

"The best plan I know of is to tell him my mind freely, without any beating about the bush; and the sooner it is done the better."

"Now, Eli, don't be above taking a woman's advice. Let me tell you how to deal with George. I have been here three months now, and I have taken a deep interest in his life. I have seen his character, and recognized the cause. I have heard him talking to Jasper Flint more than once, and only yesterday I heard him say that if he went to the city what he would do would be his own, but that here he worked from dawn to dark, and was no better off at the end of the year than at the beginning. He says that Tom Blythe, who is in a grocery store in the city, gets \$12 a week, and Tom's only seventeen. Now if you want George to stay on the farm give him an interest in it, Eli. He is 18 years old, and has worked faithfully for you ever since he could talk plain. He has his food and lodging, and two suits of clothes a year, to be sure, but all he actually owns is the colic dog which always at his heels. You even sold the only horse you had that was fit for the saddle, and George was extremely fond of Vixen."

"It seems a pity to keep a horse that no one but George ever rode," said the farmer, "and she was too light for work. I'm a poor man, Hester, and can't afford to play with my children. But the boy is an extra horse to have your son leave you, Eli. Whom could you get that would take the interest in the work that George has? He has thought it only right that George should have a big share toward running the farm, and considered your duty done in giving him a home. You are disposed to think him ungrateful because he wants to leave you now that every year makes his services more valuable. But the boy is ambitious, and is not satisfied to travel in a circle. He wants to make some headway, and it's only natural."

The farmer leaned his head on his hand and looked deep thought on his grave, weathered face. The gentle sister-in-law's plain speaking had given rise to thoughts which had never before entered his head.

"I believe you are more than half right, Hester," he said at last. "I'll think it all over to-night, and make up my mind what to do. I'd be lost here without George, and he shan't leave the farm if I can help it."

"Force won't keep him, Eli; remember that," said Mrs. Lucas, feeling that he had said enough, folded up her work, and taking up a lamp from a shelf by the stove, went upstairs to her own room.

Just at daybreak she was aroused from a sound sleep by the sound of her horse's hoofs in the yard, and looking out of the window she saw Eli trotting away on Roan.

Where can he be going at this hour? When she came down stairs at 6 o'clock George was standing by the kitchen table, having just come in with two pails of milk. His face was disconcertingly unhappy, and he merely nodded in response for his aunt's cheerful "Good morning."

A few minutes later his father entered, but George, who had gone to one of the windows and was looking out dejectedly, did not even glance up.

"You were out early, Eli," said Mrs. Lucas. "I heard you ride away at daybreak."

"That's where you said Vixen, wasn't it?" asked little Harry, and Mrs. Lucas saw a quiver pass over George's face as he said "Vixen."

"Yes, my boy, I told Vixen to Lawyer Stanley. George is turning to his son. I've made up my mind to part with that fifty-acre lot by the river. What do you think of that?"

"Of course you are to get a good price for it, sir," said the young man indifferently. "It's the best piece of land you have, but I haven't sold it. I am going to give it away."

"Give it away?" repeated George, roused out of his indifference and staring at his father as if he had not heard aright.

"Yes," he decided, "every inch of it, to some one I think a great deal of, and who deserves it," laying his hand on his son's shoulder, and his voice weakened a little.

"I'm going to give it to my son, George," he said, "to have and to hold as he sees fit, without question or advice."

"To me? You intend to give that fifty-acre lot to me, father?"

"Yes, my boy, and with my whole heart. You've been a good son, George, and I don't think I'm able to do more for you. But I am not an rich man, as you know, and I have your mother and three little ones to provide for. Still I want you to have a stake, and this fifty-acre lot will yield you a handsome profit. You can have three days a week to call your own, and that will give you a chance to work, and if you choose to break that pair of young oxen I bought the other day from Bagley, you can have them for your trouble."

"This seems too much, sir," stammered George. "I don't know how to thank you."

"Too much! Then I don't know what you'll say to this," and the farmer took his son by the arm, and led him out on the porch. "There's another present for you, my boy."

"Vixen!" the word came from George's lips with a long sigh of joy, and with one bound he was at the side of the black mare he had thought never to see again, and had both arms about her neck. "O, father, I'd rather have Vixen than anything else in this world!"

And he kissed his face in the pretty creature's mane, and, in spite of his eighteen years, fairly broke down and sobbed.

That ended George's desire to leave the farm. He was never again heard to mention the subject, and he grumbled no more about hard work and the monotony of his life, but in every way tried to show his appreciation of his father's kindness. In fact, Eli Hester was wont to say occasionally in confidence to his wife that he had reason to bless his sister-in-law for good advice, and that he owed it to her that he had a stalwart arm to lean on in advancing years.

But George never knew to what he owed the change in his fortune.

Magic Ancient and Modern.

Magic comes from the Magi, who, under the Persian Empire arose to the very highest importance, the learned of the people and the philosophers of God and astrology of the people. They called upon the dead by awful formulas, which were in their exclusive possession, and their influence in private as well as public life was almost unbounded. They were the constant companions of the royal monarchs and the inventors of all religious systems. They wore white garments, slept on the ground and were subject to the most rigorous discipline. The initiation to their circles consisted of the most awful and mysterious ceremonies, and they shrouded all their doings in a veil of mystery impenetrable to those outside their own sect.

In modern magic there is nothing so mysterious as the magic of the Hindus. Since the visit of Marco Polo to the far East, the incredible tales of the wonderful performances of the Hindu fakirs and magicians have found believers in all lands, and accounts of their experiments, in which they set at defiance the laws of nature, are almost universally accepted as gospel truth, when, in reality, they are, as a rule, ordinary feats of deception, made mysterious by formulas and incantations, and done in such a way, and the secrets so carefully guarded, as to make them objects of wonderment to even the most skeptical and intelligent beholders.

KILLED HIMSELF.

R. A. Turner, of Brantford, Swallows Carbolic Acid and Dies.

A despatch from Brantford says:—One of the most deliberate cases of suicide ever recorded in the city occurred on Friday morning. Robert Turner, the well-known owner of the trotting dog "Major," was the victim. He was in poor health and had been drinking two facts which sufficiently account for the deed. He retired to his bed at an early hour after eating a hearty supper, and at 2 a. m. swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid, being quite dead when found this morning by his son. Deceased left some business papers on a table and beside them was the following note:

"3 o'clock in the morning.
"Brantford, Oct. 19, 1904.
"This is my last voyage on earth. I have been tired of life for the last five weeks. God forgive my poor wife, and all the curses of hell upon me, and—
"I am your son, Tom. God bless my son, Tom."

R. A. TURNER.

The Growth of a Chick in the Egg.

The development of a chick within the egg is one of the most wonderful things in nature. At the end of the fifty-fifth hour of incubation the heart begins to beat, two vesicles are seen, and a few hours later the auricles also appear; on the fourth day, the outlines of the wings may be perceived and sometimes of the head also; on the fifth day the liver is visible; on the sixth, other internal organs appear; in 190 hours the beak is fully formed; in 240 hours the feathers are visible; in 288, the ribs are completed and the feathers on the breast; in 330, the lungs, stomach and breast have assumed their proper appearance. On the eighteenth day the first faint piping of the chick is sometimes audible.

THEY ARE ENGAGED.

Prince Adolphus of Teck to Marry a Daughter of England's Richest Nobleman.

A despatch from London says:—The Gazette prints an order in council by the Queen, dated October 15, consenting to the marriage of Prince Adolphus of Teck, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and brother of the Duchess of York, to Lady Margaret Grosvenor, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Westminster, probably the wealthiest nobleman in England. The engagement of the Prince and Lady Margaret was announced in July last.

Household.

Dress for a Girl.

An effective dress for a girl is of nile green cashmere; the skirt trimmed with three rows of jet or at hem line. Empire bodice, with braid covering the joining to



AN EFFECTIVE DRESS FOR GIRLS OF SEVEN. Skirt. Fitting above, with puff above elbow. Double epaulet, hand collar. Braid trims the sleeves and collar, and borders the epaulets. Material required, 42 inches wide, for girl of 12 years, 4 1/2 yards.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

Utilizing Old Material.

Some of our readers will probably sympathize with the discouraged housewife who sat down in the midst of a heap of half-worn clothing and indulged in a good cry. After overhauling boxes, trunks, and barrels she found her dismay that no body had anything fit to wear. It struck terror to her heart to find that Mary had outgrown all her old gowns, and she felt strongly tempted to give utterance to some very emphatic expressions when she found that the pretty kilt suits which made Harry look so picturesque the season before, were so high above the knees that it seemed impossible to alter them so that they could be worn again. The jackets, too, were fully an inch and a half too small for the chubby little fellow who poked his round face into ugly wrinkles when compelled to force his arms into the sleeves that were considered "a little too large" the previous year. The older girls had not grown as rapidly as the younger members of the family, so the mother decided that their gowns would need very little alteration. A closer inspection compelled her to admit that the waists of several dresses were worn threadbare. The skirts, however, were almost like new, but as the girls had become tired of them they begged that they be utilized in making necessary waists, etc., for the younger children.

It's about as silly to weep over old clothing as to cry over milk that has been tipped over," said this sensible mother, so she dried her eyes and worked and planned until she succeeded in establishing order where chaos reigned supreme.

A breadth was taken from a half-worn plaid skirt, bias strips cut therefrom and firmly sewed around the bottom of Harry's brown kilt. After facing the hem with thin canvas and a strip of the plaid material, the plaid was draped and repressed and the skirt placed in a drawer until needed. The back seam in the skirt was ripped and pressed. A piece of the plaid gowns was cut V shape, lined and sewed into a new back seam. Straps across the front of the jacket and a sailor collar of the plaid finished the suit.

One of Mary's skirts had a deep hem, so it was an easy matter to remodel it. The waist, however, was very shabby, so the skirt of another dress that had been renovated the season before was ripped, brushed and washed in soft warm water. When nearly dry it was carefully pressed on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron and made into a pretty blouse. New pieces of the skirt that was to be worn with the waist were used for collar, cuffs and belt.

As the finances were not in a very good condition, the mother decided that it was impossible to buy new gowns for all her girls, so a full skirt that belonged to the eldest daughter was ripped, dyed and carefully pressed. It required considerable ingenuity to fashion a dress for a girl of eight years out of the fabric mentioned. But eventually Mary was presented with a dress that was quite as pretty as it would have been if made of new material. Worst of all, which cost fifty cents per piece, was a very pretty trimming for the skirt, yoke, collar and cuffs.

It is a good plan to utilize every yard of half-worn material before purchasing new stuff for dresses. Stylish waists can often be made out of the best breadths of wide skirts, and with a number of bodices on hand it is an easy matter to appear well dressed on all occasions.

Lace and ribbon is the favorite trimming for waists intended for afternoon and evening wear, and as this dainty garniture is both plentiful and cheap at the present time, there is no reason why ladies in moderate circumstances should hesitate to gratify their taste for the dainty bows and ruffles that give rich and elegant finish to articles of feminine attire.

Tall English Girls.

In speaking of the remarkable height attained by English girls, a London society man says that twenty years ago his sister was the tallest girl in her set, but she is now outtopped by nearly every one of her younger acquaintances. This can be readily believed, as an authority states that the height of a very tall woman was, 50 years ago, five feet seven, while now the height averages five feet six to five feet ten.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt never looks as well as when in full dress and sparkling with diamonds, as her features are small and she is somewhat of the brunette type.

War news by cable from China says the English papers \$1.7 a word and from Japan \$2.90 a word.

FALL FUN.

Politics are full of uncertainties. To-day a man is on the stump and next week he may be all up a tree.

Stella—"Just look at Miss Desplaine and Mr. Bailey over there!" Miss Potter—"Yes, a romance of the middle ages, so to speak."

Uncle—"Tell me frankly, Fred, what is the amount of your debts?" Fred—"Oh, my dear uncle, just as much as you please."

"Don't talk to me about compulsory vaccination!" exclaimed the man who had his arm in a sling. "I'm sure on that subject I don't suppose you'll have the face to go to the ball to-night."

"Japan says she proposes to demolish China," said Mr. Blykins. "The ought to have our servant girl," replied his wife wearily.

"There's a bonnet," said the editor's wife, "that is a perfect poem." "Yes," he replied, absent-mindedly, "but we never pay for poetry."

Elmer—"I wonder if the loves me as he says? He has known me only a week." Clara—"He may if that's all the time he has known you."

Mrs. Smith (who is reading a humorous paper)—"I don't see any fun in these jokes about big bills for ladies hats." Mr. Smith—"I don't either."

"I may tell you at once that I can put up with everything except answering back," said a madam; "sure that's just like myself. We shall get on splendidly."

Coroner—"You swear positively you were not to blame for the man's death?" Dr. Tyro (haughtily)—"Certainly, air; they did not call me soon enough."

"Before we were married you said you would give me the greatest pleasure to gratify my every wish." He—"My dear, I said your lightest wish; and I'll do it too."

The temperature is varied. One day we have all kinds of fun; those cold wars with a new sun, and And those cool who have a new nap.

Stuffer—"You know that girl who refused me? She has just insulted me by inviting me to dinner." Dashaway—"What are you going to do?" Stuffer—"Swallow the insult."

Willie—"Maw, we're going to have a little masquerade party over at Tom Stape's place. How'd better fix up as they won't know me?" His mother—"Wash your face, dear."

"I wish you would give me a receipt for this lovely cake, Mrs. Bouncer." Certainly, Mr. Bouncer; but don't you think a receipt for your last quarter's board would do instead?"

Doctor (shaking his head)—"Well, my dear sir, I can do nothing more for you." Patient—"What's that?" Good gracious, doctor, you are in perfect health. You are in perfect health."

"What are you here for, George?" "I've been tucked up here, for raising' hogs." "Why, there's no law against that?" "That's what I tell you, sir; but day sooner found out that I raise d hogs over de fence."

He—"You say you are something of a reader?" "Yes, I am going to test you." What am I thinking about? She (looking at the clock)—"You are thinking of going home."

"Well, you may talk as you like about Mrs. Lissener, but she's a woman that knows her business." "I admit that, and I have no objection to her knowing it, but I object to her knowing mine."

Convolution—"Papa after the seance in a back room—"Do you know that it pains me more than it does you to have to whip you?" The terror—"No, papa, I don't know it, but now that you have told me I feel better."

"How would the aspect of the eastern world be changed if a negro should drop a platter of turkey?" Answer—"Greece would fall, Turkey would be overthrown, China would be broken in fragments, and Africa humiliated."

NO FRILLS ON HIM.

The Commander in Chief of the German Army.

One of the most extraordinary and at the same time important personages of the German army is General Count von Hessler, who commands in chief the troops in Alsace-Lorraine, and than whom no one stands higher in the esteem and regard of his Emperor. Yet there is no man whom one would imagine at first sight less likely to excite such sentiments on the part of a monarch like Kaiser Wilhelm. The General has nothing of the trim, well-groomed and military appearance of the German Officer about him. There is no man who dresses worse; his uniforms, hanging about him like old rags, are greasy and worn, and give him an aspect of an antiquated umbrella of the Gamp period. He disdains all the artifices of the toilet, lives on the coarsest kind of food and seems to grudge every moment that he wastes either at the table or in bed.

He drinks nothing but water, has a heart that is utterly insensible to the charms of the fair sex and is all twisted and warped in figure. This is owing to the fact that he was dangerously wounded, in the war of 1870 at the battle of Saint Privat, where he lost two ribs. He has been obliged to wear ever since a sort of silver brace, or corset, in the same manner that the Marquis de Gallifert wears a silver covering upon that part of the stomach that was shot away in the Mexican war.

He has no ear for music, and has been heard to make the remark that it was only calculated to please imbeciles—a remark which was naturally at once conveyed to the Emperor, who had just been expressing the utmost enthusiasm about Wagner. But the Emperor puts up with everything from Hessler, whom he regards as the only man capable of succeeding Moltke, and who in his maneuvers a couple of years ago, when his majesty assumed charge of one of the rival armies, had the temerity to surround and capture his sovereign.

At the same time it is not agreeable to serve under the General as either officer or soldier. It is a front rank sight to see him post another in the most crowded thoroughfare of Metz and to make him remove his boots and stockings to see if his feet are as immaculate as demanded by military regulations.

An Indication.

Jones—"The Slim cuts quite a splash in society, doesn't he?" Brown—"I suppose so. He never pays his bills."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Business Man.

At Fall River, Massachusetts, the millmen have voted to open the mills under a reduction.

New post offices have been opened in Ontario as follows: Gertrude, Simcoe Co. Inglis Falls, Grey Co.; Kintyre, Elgin Co.; and Rock Hill, Muskoka.

The amount of wheat on passage to Europe is 24,912,000 bushels, a decrease of 332,000 for the week. A year ago the amount was 25,340,000 bushels.

The deposits of New York associated banks amount to \$390,839,000, as compared with \$412,456,000 the corresponding week of last year. The loans aggregate \$509,168,000 as against \$395,716,000 a year ago.

Serious damage has been done to the American rice crop by floods and winds, according to telegraphed reports, and the war between the Eastern rice growing countries also helps to give the market a firm tone. A good demand is noticed for both the foreign and domestic product, while the light receipts and small supplies on hand cause buyers uneasiness.

Says a London cable: Taking advantage of the better tone of the market several Canadian schemes are being pushed in the city. One is promoted by the friends of the Montreal, Sorel & Baie des Chaleurs Railway. It is proposed to float a loan of \$1,000,000 in bonds in order to develop the country between Baie des Chaleurs and Sault Ste. Marie, via Montreal and Ottawa, and thus be in a position to compete for the traffic of the Western States.

The various monetary systems as divided among the several countries are as follows: United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Scandinavian Union, Portugal, Australia, Canada, Egypt and Cuba, Silver—Russia, Mexico, Central and South America and India. Gold and silver—France, United States, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Turkey and Japan.

It is estimated the total stock of gold is \$3,600,000,000, and of silver \$4,048,000,000; while there is about \$2,635,573,000 of uncovered paper money held as follows:—United States, \$1,000,000,000; United States, \$412,000,000; Austria, \$290,000,000; Italy, \$163,000,000; Germany, \$107,000,000; France \$81,000,000 and Great Britain, \$59,000,000.

The hog business in Ontario has received a setback in the past year. The receipts at the Toronto market in 1893 were 74,537 animals. For the nine months of the present year 85,565 have been received, and it is expected the 100,000 mark will be exceeded before the year is closed. Many of the animals are wheat fed. There has been a very marked development in the Canadian hog raising industry in late years. According to the census of 1881 there were 1,257,618 hogs in the country; by the return of 1891 there were 1,792,785. From being a pork importing country this has become a pork exporting country. Even in three years the change is notable, as the following figures of the value of hog products imported and exported will show.

	Imports.	Exports.
1890.	\$1,191,330	\$645,369
1891.	377,992	2,052,471

The exports began to show a marked improvement in volume, it may be remarked, and the imports to fall off, immediately after the increase in the duties.

A HOME MADE RAIN GAUGE.

A Very Simple Arrangement by Which You Can Measure the Amount of a Rainfall.

For measuring the amount of a rainfall a glass gauge with the inches and fractions thereof permanently attached to its side is most convenient, and such an arrangement is readily made by any one. Take a round bottle of clear glass three or more inches in diameter, cut off the top at the point where it is of a uniform size from that point to the bottom. This is done by dipping a cotton string into a crock or jar, then tying about the bottle at the point indicated, and set the string on fire. It will soon burn to cinders and if the unequal expansion does not cause the glass to separate at this point, place it quickly in a vessel of cold water. Sometimes a second trial will be needed. A glass fruit jar will answer equally as well, but both the jar and bottle usually have a projection at the bottom of the inside, if it is to be flat, then place a rule inside and mark off on the outside the inches, halves and quarters, with pen and ink, then with a new file make the marks permanent upon the glass as seen in Fig. 1. Should the bottom be uneven, set the vessel in a perfectly level position pour in an inch or more of water, when a pen mark the height upon the side of the glass then with a rule mark off the quarter half inch marks in proper place. When dry pour in over two coats of varnish and it will stand the storms for one season, after which it has to be re-varnished. Place the gauge on top of a four foot post located in some accessible open space, and you will be surprised how often you will consult it during the season. The glass gauge is shown in position in Fig. 1. Wooden pegs are placed upon four sides to prevent its becoming jarred or blown off. Of course its position should be perfectly level. A tin can gauge is shown in position in Fig. 2. A small section of rule is attached to some portion of the inside, as shown. Of course both gauges must be removed on the approach of freezing weather.

YOUNG FOLKS.

Olive's Halloween Party.

Seated in the large sitting-room, near the cheerful warmth of a log fire, were three young girls—Olive, Daisy, and Bess Seymour—planning what they would do on Halloween.

Bess, the youngest and merriest of the three, proposed such games as "ducking for apples and pulling candy," but Daisy said that would not be lady-like and that the water would spoil their clothes.

"What do I care about spoiling my clothes?" exclaimed Bess. "I would wear a dress that could be washed if soiled, and not one just for show. I don't believe in dressing up in all one's finery for a Halloween party."

"What do you say to all this talk, Olive?" asked Daisy, who came next to Bess. "Well," said Olive, "I quite agree with Bess in her way of dressing, and I also think she is very sensible on that point." "But, girls," continued Olive, "what do you say to having a Halloween masquerade party? Don't you think it would be nice?"

"Yes, yes," exclaimed Daisy and Bess in one breath. "Wouldn't that be jolly, though?"

"Remember, girls," said Olive, "that Halloween is just three weeks from tomorrow, and we have all the invitations to write and send, our dresses to make, and the decorations to see after."

"But first of all we had better ask mother's opinion of our plans before we proceed to do anything more."

"So the three girls went to 'Mother's Den,' as Mrs. Seymour's dressing-room was called, and there the plans for the party were laid out before her.

After listening attentively to all the details of this wonderful "scheme" Mrs. Seymour gave her consent and said that she would see her best to make it a success. The next thing that was discussed was what each one should wear and how it was to be made.

Bess, whose hair and eyes were a dark brown, decided on the "Goddess of Liberty" costume.

The skirt was made of red and white striped muslin, each strip being about three inches wide, sewed lengthwise. The waist was made of dark blue muslin with white muslin stars sewed on here and there. She looked very pretty and carried herself very well.

Daisy wore a simple white dotted Swiss trimmed with her own flower—the daisy—with a sprig of the same on her pretty, well-shaped head.

Olive wore a golden-brown costume, rimmed with dainty white lace.

Mrs. Seymour told the girls that she and the maid would see to the refreshments and also help to decorate the room if the girls bought the flowers and greens.

The invitations were sent out in due time and were all accepted.

"Say, girls," said mother, coming into the sitting-room where we were talking over this "great event" with father, "are you aware that you only have three days in which to order your flowers from Deen, the florist?"

"O, yes, we are aware of that," said Olive, "but we ordered all we shall need last Monday on our way to the city."

"And what do you think papa has given us? Twenty dollars to do just as we please with, and we have agreed to buy little souvenirs for our guests. Don't you think that will be lovely?"

"Yes, my dears. And here is \$5 more to put with your twenty; then you will surely have enough."

"Thank you both so much," the three girls said at once. "And we hope you will enjoy yourselves as much as we expect to."

The evening night has arrived and with it came the guests arrayed in their different costumes. They were dressed as clowns, ghosts, kings, princes, queens, princesses, and various other characters.

The programme consisted of dancing, singing, and all kinds of games.

Just before going to the refreshment room, they unmasked and chose partners, and such a gay time as they had can not be described.

Beside each plate was a tiny white rosebud and fern.

The decorations were very pretty. Smilax was twined about the chandelier and brought down to the table, so as to form an arch, and then it was wound round each plate.

On each one's plate was a mysterious package. On opening it, there appeared a dainty little souvenir.

After refreshments the guests returned to the parlor where they danced and sang till half past eleven, when they bade good night and departed to their different homes.

"Such a jolly time I've never had before," said the three girls to their parents as they sat talking over the success of their party after the guests had gone.

"I am glad you enjoyed it so much, girls," said mother, "for I am sure that both papa and I felt young once more just as you young folks enjoy yourselves."

"And," said Bess and Daisy, turning to Olive, who sat next to their father, "if it hadn't been for you, Olive, we wouldn't have had a successful party at all, but one that probably would have turned out to be of no consequence."

"Well, girls, I think it is quite time to retire," said mother. So kiss us good night, and perhaps by next Halloween Olive will suggest another party for us."

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THE TIMES

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All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12 per cent subsequent insertions 5c. sold nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it—
Would it be worthier?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

The British Columbia Legislature is in session.

A break in the ranks of the Territorial newspaper profession occurred on the 14th inst., by the death of Mr. Thos. Proctor, of Proctor Bros., publishers of the Fort Qu'Appelle Vidette.

The news was received with deep regret by all members of the fraternity.

Mr. Marter, the new leader of the Conservative party in Ontario politics, is evidently a man whom it will be an honor to follow. On Prohibition he gives a true ring. Listen:

"Should I have the honor of leading a party in the legislature, if it could not follow me on the Prohibition question, I would let them find another leader." That is the kind of Prohibitionist that is needed to shed lustre on the cause.

Mr. Martin Bambridge, who is himself a most successful sheep rancher, this week favors readers of THE TIMES with an account of a visit recently made by him with a friend to several ranches in the district south-west of Moose Jaw. The letter is reassuring, inasmuch as it proves that at least one class of our people is entering another severe winter hopefully and contentedly, with an abundant supply in grain and larder. The article is printed on fifth page.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that the people of Manitoba and the North-West are the reverse of satisfied with the course of the Dominion Government in connection with the Freight Rates enquiry. Three full months were allowed to elapse after the close of the session before the promised Commission was appointed. Now that it is appointed, it is found to be composed entirely of Government officials. It is decidedly not such a Commission as was expected. Nevertheless the opportunity is presented for a display of regular and definite evidence bearing on the matter; and the evidence will be public property, and upon it the people of Canada will have opportunity to pass a verdict, as well as the Commissioners. Car-loads of evidence is available; let us see what it is worth.

A correspondent to the *Virden Ad-*

vertiser thinks lovely woman need not wait for the privileges of the ballot box to make her influence very decidedly tell on the drink question, and doubtless his proposed remedy has been the means of saving many a young man from the appetite which never leadeth to higher attainment. The correspondent writes:

"The drink question of the land is very largely eatable by the womanhood of the land. If the women—especially the young women—could but say once for all to the young men 'Until you have decided between the liquor and companion ship, and decidedly definitely in my favor, we will have nothing to say to you,' a week would find 90 per cent. of the young men abstainers. The method would be drastic, but a surgeon does not tickle a cancer with a feather, but he cuts it out to remove it. Worse than a cancer is eating into the vitality of the young manhood of the country, and for the most part those who have the greatest influence towards checking it—say in the way of curing it—have but dalliance with it. It seems so that if any one will resist in spite of being pleaded with, in spite of all loving efforts to bring him or her back into the right way, will persist in their evil course, we can but do as the Master teaches and let them be unto us as the Gentile and the publican." Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

PAY WHAT THOU OWEST.

In a recent number *The Monetary Times*, referring to Evangelist Moody's then expected visit to Toronto, made a remark deprecating the overwhelming tardiness shown by many so-called Christians in the matter of "paying up their debts," and ventured the opinion that if Mr. Moody would stir up some of the "elect" in this regard, he would tender to Toronto an incalculable service. When Mr. Moody arrived he was not slow to seize the suggestion. He gave the non-paying Christians an unmerciful scolding, in fact he plainly intimated his belief that a man who will allow debts to accrue against him cannot be counted within the pale of Christianity.

There are of course cases of exceptional hardship in which entirely honest men become unable to meet their indebtedness. But in a great majority of instances, nothing but useless evasiveness and carelessness invite people in debts. Whatever may have been such people's instincts or intentions, their acts convict them of a species of deplorable and far too common dishonesty.

We have an amusing paragraph to append, which we wish read as entirely disconnected from the above remarks. It may have been noted that THE TIMES does not follow a very prevalent newspaper custom of inserting a dunning appeal for subscription money after every second item and article in the paper. Our subscribers have not indeed all paid in advance, but the exceptional circumstances prevailing in the district accounts for it; they are willing but at present unable, and because of the inability we do not wish to deprive worthy subscribers of a good paper. Has the past season proven as prosperous as preceding seasons, THE TIMES would have made an inviolable "pay in advance" rule, and would have adhered to it. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, THE TIMES has large bill of paid up subscribers, and these readers have not paid for the privilege of perusing dinners to delinquents. If they are affected by the same feeling as ourselves, nothing would so weary them as the perpetual reading of countless paragraphs like "We're hard up and must have money," "Sell your pork, and pay the paper," "Saur kraut taken for back subscriptions," "Don't let the devil starve," and so on, which really represent the tenor of many newspaper systems of collecting. Editors who use such methods degrade the profession, and furnish prima facie evidence that their publications are not worth the money asked for them. We believe that THE TIMES is worth \$1.50 a year—that each of its 52 numbers is well worth three cents. And we know there is a sufficient number of newspaper readers in and out of the town and district who believe likewise, to enable us to continue publishing THE TIMES for that price—so that as soon as a man proves, by the necessity of our begging that he will pay up, that he is doubtful about the value to him of THE TIMES, his name will be struck from our list, and the Court Clerk will ask him for the sum of his delinquency. Our news and editorial columns will never be made a collecting medium; and when readers encounter in THE TIMES a paragraph like the following they need assimilate only the humor contained in it; it is not intended as a home-thrust:

"It is said that recently a preacher, after his sermon, requested everyone in his congregation who paid their debts to stand up. Instantly every man, woman and child, with one exception, arose to their feet. He seated the crowd and then said, 'Let every man who is not paying his debts stand up.' The exception noted—a careworn, hungry looking, clothed-in last summer's suit individual—slowly assumed a perpendicular position and leaned upon the back of a bench in front of him. 'How is it my friend,' asked the minister, 'that you are the only man in this large congregation that is unable to meet his obligations.' 'I publish a newspaper,' he meekly replied, 'and my brethren here who have just stood up are all my subscribers and—' 'Let us pray,' exclaimed the minister."

U. S. ELECTIONS.

Did it ever strike you that our boasted systems of representative government are not truly representative at all? A careful analysis of the vote recently cast in the United States shows that, were minorities represented with mathematical exactness, in the newly-elected House the parties would stand:—Republicans 165, Democrats 135, Populists 44, Prohibitionists 8; in place of which they will really stand: Rep. about 245, Dem. 100, Pop. 11, Pro. 0. While the total Republican vote was but a fifth larger than the Democratic, the former will have a representation in the House nearly 150 per cent. larger than the Democrats.

SECURITY OF THE BALLOT.

The novel ballot devised by the Member of Assembly for Edmonton, and recently tested at a general election, has proven its worthiness. The thoroughness of the whole Election Ordinance which introduced the radical departure from the old line of ballot papers, gives evidence of a vast amount of careful thought and painstaking work; and is another proof of the incalculable gain to the Territories of having in our Assembly men of Mr. Oliver's calibre and experience. That the only faults found with the new system are, if not trivial, then very easily to be remedied, is a matter for congratulation. It is not hinted that the slight existing defects could have altered the results of the election in any constituency, therefore it is clear that the ballot act accomplished the object for which it was drafted, viz., to secure the return as representatives in the Assembly of the majority's choice.

From the discussions in the House when the Bill was before it, and from an article appearing in the *Edmonton Bulletin* (Mr. Oliver's paper) since the election, it is clear that the intention of the framers and of the House was that the color on the face of the ballot should count, regardless of the shape or form of the hieroglyphics pencilled by the voter. The *Standard* points out the d-fact of this liberty thusly:

"To allow each voter to apply the color in any way chosen by himself or directed by some 'heeler,' would be to entirely destroy the secrecy of the ballot. Each voter (tribal or individual) could be given a peculiar mark and the discovery of this mark upon a ballot would be proof that he had done as he was told. He might even write his name upon it, or some particular word or phrase, and unless it could be proven that he had done so for a purpose, the penalty provided under Sec. 96 could not be inflicted."

The *Standard's* contention is undoubtedly reasonable. The latitude allowed is in reality a protection to bribers and heeled, enabling them to make sure that their direct or indirect bribes accomplished the purpose. And it may be said that a man lacking the intelligence to mark a plain X on his paper, is an unfit voter, which may be true. Yet to restrict this latitude would be to circumvent Mr. Oliver's prime intention in inventing his new ballot which was to deprive from partizan official re-counters the power to count out the majority's evident choice. No two voters will draw their cross in precisely the same place on the paper, or in precisely the same size or form. The preponderant solemnity of the voting function is a strain on the nerves of many essentially intelligent and ordinarily calm people; in fact the higher is their intelligence, in a corresponding degree do they recognize the supreme importance of the act of voting; hence the strain. The slightest inequality in the marking was sufficient pretext for a re-count to assume that the voter had marked for identification, and out went the ballot.

THE TIMES has a simple remedy to propose which, we think, will simply and effectually overcome both difficulties:—Substitute for the pencils automatically-inked stamps. A stamp will make a uniform mark, and will be quite as easily handled as a pencil. Undoubtedly there would be electors who would imprint the stamp upon themselves, or who would positively wish to take the stamp out to mark the candidate of their choice, but ultimately education will overcome even these difficulties.

GIVE THANKS.

"The prosperous years are often the very ones which are fullest of ultimate disaster, and the disastrous years are often the years which precede the truest prosperity. A country may have immense crops and colonial revenues, and at the same time be dying at heart. On the other hand a country may have meagre crops and diminishing revenues and be expanding into the greatness of a strength which it has never before possessed."—The Outlook.

The above is especially applicable to this district at this present thanksgiving season. Many find a difficulty in conceiving wherein there is cause for thanksgiving this year—the most disastrous agriculturally in the history of our new country. A little thought may convince us that just such an experience was needful to awaken us to the necessity of adopting changes in our systems of farming and trading to ensure to us a sound and enduring advancement in prosperity.

Then we may thank God for the preservation of peace and the almost complete absence of any visible evil of vice in our midst. Crime is virtually unknown in our district.

Further we have to be thankful for the couching blessing of our rugged health; more, probably, than any other portion of the universe have we to be grateful for this blessing. While health is ours we may well afford to laugh at fortune's freaks. With crime and disease almost unknown, our district is indeed abundantly blessed; so let us continue to give thanks with one accord.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

The Prince Albert advocate complains of the almost complete removal of section men from the Prince Albert branch railway. It says that "the presence of a certain number of section and track men everywhere as essential to the proper care of railway tracks and property, and without such oversight as section men give to the maintenance of the track, bridges, etc., on a railway of such length and character as the Prince Albert branch, there is the greatest danger to the lives and property of patrons of the road."

We are unaware of the exact extent of the reduction recently made by the C. P. R. Co. in its section gangs, and in any case would hesitate to condemn a policy of retrenchment. A railway company makes every move in its own interest. That any company would so curtail its road staff as to run risk of serious accident, is not likely; because one train accident would easily entail greater loss, directly through destruction of property, and indirectly through scared-away patronage,—than the maintenance of a complete cordon of section men would amount to. Just as honesty is the business man's best policy, so a proven guarantee of safety is a railway company's self-interest.

RACING IN NEW YORK.

By the revised constitution of the State of New York adopted at the polls two weeks ago, all forms of gambling on races, such as book-making, pool-selling, etc., are prohibited; and a pitiful howl goes up from the votaries of the "sport" that millions of money will be lost to the state through the downfall of racing. Such rubbish! Gambling does not create money, or its equivalent. It simply by a more or less (very often less) honest process transfers it from one possessor to another. One man loses his time and is probably bankrupted and left penniless; the other man loses his time and is made richer, often at the expense of his fellow's happiness and even honor. There has been no compensating exchange of or enhanced value for the loss of two men's time.

Even if legalized gambling bettered the horse market (which is not likely, as the best and most experienced breeders are not gamblers) such advantage could not offset one-tenth of the evil that results from the alluring vice.

The "liberty of the citizen" shouters of course will have to put in an ar against the restriction. Their liberty if logically followed means anarchy. The law prohibiting gambling means protection to wives and daughters from the gambling lunacy of husbands and fathers; it means protection to business men from gambling-corrupted clerks and employees; it means protection to communities and to the state from the gambling-bankruptcy of pillars of society and officials.

Horse-racing that cannot exist without gambling should be abolished. The new law is a credit to the people of New York state; and to the people of Canada it would be a credit were pressure brought to bear on Parliament that would cause a repeal of the pool-selling loop-hole clause embodied in the Canadian Criminal Code.

"THE TIMES" VINDICATED.

Fare it from us to revive at this day the animosities of the election that is well over, but as the question of the course pursued by THE TIMES in that contest in its Patron connection, is frequently broached resentfully by Patrons with whom we were unable to see eye to eye, it is with no small degree of pleasure that we are able to reproduce a tacit endorsement of our course from no less a journal than "the official organ of the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba and the North-West,"—The Patrons' Advocate, published at Rapid City, Man. The Advocate says:

"We regret the introduction of the Patrons' organization into North-West politics for the present. No principle of Organization seems to have been adhered to."

the election in any way, and it is regrettable that these isolated skirmishes should have occurred without any countenance or support from the Chief Executive Board; but it cannot be otherwise regarded than as an error, that the Board either did not discourage any action on the part of the Association, or on the other hand, if the Board sanctioned such an action it should have assumed the direction. It is of no use having leaders if they neglect their duties and opportunities.

That an intelligent leader of the Patron movement, as the editor of their official organ must be assumed to be, has seen nothing prejudicial to the tenets of the organization in the course of THE TIMES, we further gather from the fact that in its last issue The Advocate published entire—with this introduction, "We clip the following from our excellent contemporary. The Moose Jaw TIMES"—our article of two weeks ago headed "Ambiguity," which dealt lengthily with the constitution of Patron conventions; and The Advocate commends and supplements our remarks with the following:

"By all means have all questions relating to the action of the Brotherhood fully and thoroughly discussed at the meetings, and let the delegates be clearly instructed as to the course that it is intended to them to pursue. We recommended also to our Western Grand President the desirability of having this want of clearness (ambiguity) of the constitution, which the Moose Jaw TIMES correctly describes as prejudicial to the power of the Order, removed as soon as possible."

Cheered by this official recognition of the rectitude of our motives, which came as opportunely as it was unexpected, we will again affirm our adherence to the principles of Patronism; and our earnest prayer is that those unsparing Patron critics of THE TIMES during the election fight, will stand as strongly and as closely by those principles as our humble self, who has been most unjustly maligned.

WHAT INDEPENDENCE MEANS.

The late Territorial general elections were responsible for a general and highly commendable exhibition or development of "independence" among the newspaper fraternity of the North-West. With but few exceptions the local journals came out squarely for the candidates whom it was conceived were the most capable of honorably and usefully occupying the Assembly seats.

That it was the right, nay, the duty, of journalists to so express themselves on a matter of such paramount interest to their respective districts as was the election of representatives to act in the public council of the country, no sensible man will attempt to gainsay. It is held that the North-West population comprises a larger percentage of well-informed, intelligent and sensible people, than any of the provinces of Canada. When the constitution of its population is taken into consideration, it is not difficult to give credence to the above proposition. But that there is a slight admixture of people possessed of nonsensical ideas regarding the moot question of the independence of newspapers, we gather from the fact that some of our contemporaries are taking pains to explain the true meaning of "independence." These explanations are without doubt directed to the exceedingly contracted minority who would fain have it that an "independent" paper should keep mum on every matter upon which in its territory there are diverse opinions held among the people. These small souls will actually stoop—if there is a lower depth than their own level to which they may stoop—to tell the editor that "it will militate against his pocket's interest to say something which such and such people do not agree with; those people will not take the paper; that merchant will not avail himself of the use of the advertising columns, etc., etc." These small souls make the mistake of judging the editor, judging their neighbors, and judging the merchant by their own valueless standard. The editor's life as such will be short, who is governed by these narrow considerations. Subscribers will take a paper just so long as they get their money's worth from the subscription, and no longer. They want news and a fair and unpartisan discussion of public topics. The man who will drop a paper because the editor does not share his every opinion, will soon be without any paper. The same rule governs the advertiser. When he finds that his investment in advertising space is proving unprofitable, he will cease to use the space, and not sooner. And if he will patronize only such journals as coincide with his every view, he will soon have to depend entirely upon the auxiliary circular through which to make his announcements.

There was a time in the history of Eastern Canada when different

conditions prevailed; when the Grit and the Tory read only the Grit and the Tory papers respectively; when to consider or even to glance at an argument of the opposite party was rank heresy. Like readers, like editors. A blind and partizan class of readers produce a blind and partizan class of editors. The North-West was endangered by the same condition for a number of years; happily that era has passed. The majority of readers are now ready to recognize truth from whatever source it may emanate. As the human being was never yet born who was wholly good, or whose every propensity was evil, so with parties. All parties have their weakness and defects. The dominating political parties in Canada were and are not without their bad features. Independent followers of both, losing hope of working needed reforms in the parties, withdrew from them and combined to become a new power in politics, sinking small differences for a great aim, viz., to better the condition of our Dominion. Thus was constituted the Patrons of Industry.

To return to the definition of "independence."—The editor of The Assiniboian (Saltcoats) speaks plainly. He says:

"I have spoken independently, and independently have I acted, in advocating and supporting what I believed to be right. I never promised to be neutral. In the performance of my journalistic duties I do not permit myself to be hampered or controlled, and I am no more under the control of any director, shareholder or subscriber than I am under the control of His Serene Highness, the Chief Buckle Holder-in-Waiting to the Sacred White Elephant."

The *Moosehorn Spectator* also raises energetically in its own defence with the following unanswerable logic:

"Nine out of ten of the narrow visioned people who find fault with independence simply don't know the plain meaning of the word. How does Webster define independence? He says it means 'DICTION—OR ONE'S OWN AFFAIRS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.' In this free country to carp at a newspaper for professing independence of that kind is like finding fault with a woman for being virtuous or denouncing a man for his honesty. The critic who can find nothing in a newspaper to condemn but its independence of control, practice, or confession, is in his own imbecility. Again, the lexicographers lay down the definition that independence means 'NOT SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF OTHERS.' It would be the glory of a journalist that he is free to use his pen as he chooses. 'To write and speak freely according to the dictates of conscience' is in truth a priceless liberty and Burke was not far from the mark when he placed it 'above all other liberties.' Should the critics of an independent newspaper require further instruction in the meaning of the word we commend them to any good dictionary; and in case any of them should be so unfortunate as not to possess one we give below a few of the best definitions of Webster and Worcester. 'INDEPENDENT: not dependent; not subordinate; NOT SUBJECT TO BIAS OR INFLUENCE; not obsequious; self-directing; free; bold; unconstrained.' The journalist who can truthfully apply these definitions to his course is to be admired and congratulated; and the writer who by force of circumstances is constrained to shape his opinions according to the dictates of any man or combination of men at whose mercy he may be, is indeed an object of pity. Our able contemporary at Moose Jaw—thoroughly independent itself, is not afraid of recognizing the same quality in others. THE TIMES says: 'We are pleased to note that he (Mr. Young) allowed no business considerations to gag an expression of the Spectator's honest opinion as to the merits of the candidates in Moosemin in the recent contest. He used his independence; it did not use him.' Brother Scott will agree with us in adopting for the occasion Pope's admirable sentiment: 'Let fortune do but worst, whatever she makes us lose, so long as she never makes us lose our honesty and independence.'"

Pope hits the nail on the head, Friend Spectator. If, with independence, we cannot live, then let death come swiftly, while we may die honorably.

Dr. P. F. Siz, Dentist, will visit Moose Jaw Nov. 15th, then Dec. 14th and 15th, also 28th Dec.

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,
Midnapore Mills.

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair. Tweeds, from 50c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, home made, \$1.25 each. Flannel Yarns and Drawers, \$1.25 each. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

PROSPERITY IN RANCHING.

Mr. Martin Bambridge Takes a Trip Through the South-West District.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to say a few words through the columns of your paper with regard to my visit to the various ranches in the Moose Jaw District this past week.

Tuesday morning (6th November) Mr. Reid and I started for Mr. Harrison's ranch, twelve miles south-west of Moose Jaw. Mr. Harrison is ranching on a small scale, but intends to enlarge as time and means permit. His stock is in fine condition and no doubt will winter well, as he has hay and water in abundance, with good shelter and a fine locality. We wish him abundant success.

Our next call was at Mr. Henry Bates, known in this District as one of the old timers. Mr. Bates is situated about twenty miles south of Moose Jaw. We found him preparing for winter. He has a large stock which look well and bespeak Mr. Bates' good judgment in selecting cattle for dairying and beef purposes. He claims to have an advantage over the ordinary rancher in being able to move to his farm near town during the summer months and take the advantages given by the butter factory. No doubt this is a great advantage and one that should be prized by all stock raisers in this district. After partaking of Mr. and Mrs. Bates' kind hospitality, we called at

Mr. Jno. Marlatt's, five miles west of Mr. Bates. We found Mr. Marlatt in good shape for the winter; in fact for a new comer he has shown a wonderfully energetic spirit. Mr. Marlatt has succeeded in securing one of Canada's exhibits at the World's Fair. His bull is one of the finest we have seen; it captured the eleventh prize at the Chicago fair. Mr. Marlatt, in our judgment, is taking the right course and will no doubt in time have a high class breed of cattle such as will be a credit to this district.

From thence we proceeded to Mr. Williams, known as "the boy of the lake." Although Mr. Williams is an elderly man yet his zeal and enthusiasm have justly won for him this name. He is situated five or six miles west of Mr. Jno. Marlatt's and twenty-five miles from Moose Jaw. Mr. Williams does not confine himself to cattle, but has gone quite extensively into horse-raising. Although the demand for horses is less now than in previous years, yet we feel safe in saying the class of horses he is raising will always command a good price and find a ready market. This country no doubt is the home of the horse, for apart from the first cost the expense is very small; in fact it does not cost as much to raise a horse as a cow. Mr. Williams has a large herd of cattle which, like his horses, are of good breeding and choice. We must not forget to mention Mrs. Williams' hospitality; truly we may say that deeds of kindness are her daily delight. Here we rested for the night having visited four ranches, all of which bore indications of much prosperity.

The second day we visited Mr. Daniel Marlatt of Pike Lake Ranch. Mr. Marlatt is six miles west of Mr. Williams'. We spent the day with him viewing his flock of sheep and talking over matters relative to the business. From my own experience I feel safe in saying that sheep raising pays. No doubt Mr. Marlatt will make his new occupation a grand success.

The third day we started for a twelve mile journey across the hills to Mr. T. D. Watson's, the pioneer rancher. Mr. Watson is alive to his business. Years of experience have given him sound judgment regarding horses and cattle. A few years ago he started with seven head of cattle, one pony and a Red River cart. To day he commands a hundred horses and about sixty head of cattle. A great part of this success we believe may be attributed to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Watson. It is a known fact that as a butter maker she cannot be excelled, and in this way we believe she has helped. We cannot but speak of their generous hospitality; kindness is written upon their door and in their hearts; self is forgotten in the act of entertaining others. Last Thursday night no less than twenty sat at their table for supper. Not being accustomed to see

so many in a private house, we wondered how they would all be supplied, but all were filled and lots remained. Again we began to think about the way in which we would rest ourselves for the night, but to our great surprise we were all shown our different apartments and all slept comfortably. Friday morning Mr. Watson accompanied us to Clear View Ranch. We found Messrs. Bradshaw and Spicer busy working at their stables. They are in good shape for the winter. We are of the opinion that they have a great deal more hay than they need. Their stables are very compact and well situated, with a good spring not any more than twenty feet from the door. Their cattle are in prime condition and what we would call a very choice stock.

Returning we reached Mr. T. D. Watson's and there spent another night, discovering further evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Watson literally keep "open house" in the eastern significance of the term. Besides themselves, they this second night entertained eight wayfarers and visitors. Interest was enhanced by the unexpected arrival of a Woodstock, Ont., gentleman just off the train who drove out from Moose Jaw to see old friends in Mr. and Mrs. Watson. He bore a liberal part in the songs and music that enlivened the hours.

We must say that our trip was one that will be long remembered with pleasant memories. Thanking you for your valuable space, I am sir,

Yours truly,
MARTIN BAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 14th, 1894.

NOTE.—Mr. Bambridge's letter had been mailed for insertion last week, but unfortunately it did not reach the office until Saturday.—Ed.

School Children.

will eat sweet meats and you can't prevent it. The first you know of it there is a head ache; the child is listless and something must be done. Use Ripans Tabules, a remedy which is standard for such troubles.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by W. W. Hole, Druggist.

A PRINTER'S ILLS.

A Brantford Composer has Diabetes—He Drops 40 Pounds in Weight in a Short Time—How he was cured.

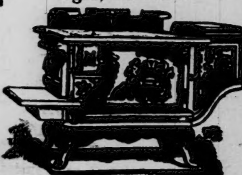
BRANTFORD, Nov. 22.—Thomas Hazelhurst, a compositor in the Courier office in this city, has seen some ups and downs in health within the past few months. Last spring he found himself suffering from diabetes in a severe form. In a few weeks, he lost forty pounds in weight. His system kept on running down and Mr. Hazelhurst was very naturally alarmed. After trying many remedies without benefit, he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes made a big change in his condition, and six boxes worked a complete cure. Mr. Hazelhurst is to-day better than he has been for years. Add one more to the list of diabetes cases cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Hole, Druggist.

For Sale Cheap. . . .

CAMPBELL'S
STOCK, BUSINESS &
PROPERTY.

Stoves, Silverware Glass, Piano,
Organ, Furniture.



Dishes, Granite ware, Brushes,
Paints, Oils, Hardware,
Tinware, Etc.

Store, House and Lot, also 4 separate lots close to business portion of the town.

W. R. Campbell

H. McDOUGALL

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIAL.

**Cedar Posts.
for Fencing.**

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

**R. H. W. HOLT,
PROPRIETOR.**

HEALEY'S

Having purchased the Stock of R. C. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of

**FRUITS
AND
CONFECTIONERY**
ever opened in Moose Jaw.

Prices away down. Terms Cash
THOS. HEALEY'S
Confectionery Store.
Main Street, Moose Jaw

**BRUNSWICK
HOTEL,**

RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

**PHOENIX
SHAVING PARLOR.**

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,
COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

LIVERY, FEED

AND

SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HIGH ST. MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON,
General Blacksmith,
HIGH ST. WEST, MOOSE JAW.

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in

the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw

R. E. DORAN

Just Arrived—

A large assortment of
Overshoes, Felt Shoes
and Mitts which we will
sell at prices lower than
ever.

• HEADQUARTERS for HARNESSES. •

R. E. DORAN.

**HITCHCOCK
&
McCULLOCH.**

BANKERS

AND

**FINANCIAL
AGENTS.**

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
ROYAL MAIL LINES.**

The Cheapest and Quickest
—ROUTE—

—TO THE—
OLD - COUNTRY I

SAILING DATES.

FROM HALIFAX.
State of California—Allan Line Nov. 24
Laurentian—Allan Line Dec. 8
Labrador—Dominion Line Dec. 1
Vancouver—Dominion Line Dec. 15

FROM NEW YORK
New York—American Line Nov. 21
Paris—American Line Nov. 28
Trenton—White Star Line Nov. 28
Britannic—White Star Line Nov. 28
State of California Nov. 22
State of Nebraska Dec. 13
Friesland—Red Star Line Nov. 21
Rhynland—Red Star Line Nov. 28
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$10 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,
Moose Jaw.
Or to
ROBERT KERN,
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg

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Lightest,
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For catalogue or information write to
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
New Haven

PERFECT FIT

—AND—

PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish

FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

—TRY—

J. MELHUISE,
Merchant Tailor.

Tailoring!

For Special Bargains
in Fall & Winter

SUITINGS

Of the most stylish and
latest patterns

—GO TO—

R. L. SLATER.

FURNITURE.

Oak side boards, bedroom suits,
and secretaries now in stock,
also lounges, parlor suits, easy
chairs, dining chairs, springs,
cots, mattresses and all kinds
of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly
on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

REUBEN E. TRUAX



Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of Canada's ablest thinkers and statesmen, a man so highly esteemed by the people of his district that he was honored with a seat in Parliament, kindly furnishes us for publication the following statement, which will be most welcome to the public, inasmuch as it is one in which all will place implicit confidence. Mr. Truax says:

"I have been for about ten years very much troubled with Indigestion and Dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try the Great South American Nerve Tonic. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from Indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow-sufferers from the disease to give South American Nerve an immediate trial. It will cure you."

"REUBEN E. TRUAX,
Walkerton, Ont."

It has lately been discovered that certain Nerve Centres, located near the base of the brain, control and supply the stomach with the necessary nerve force to properly digest the food. When these Nerve Cen-

tres are in any way deranged the supply of nerve force is at once diminished, and as a result the food taken into the stomach is only partially digested, and Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia soon make their appearance.

South American Nerve is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerves. It will absolutely cure every case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and is an absolute specific for all nervous diseases and ailments. It usually gives relief in one day.

Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle-aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nerve is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disability and weakness.

Dr. W. Washburn, of New Richmond, Indiana, writes: "I have used South American Nerve in my family and prescribed it in my practice. It is a most excellent remedy."

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighboring interest in His Politics—That of Belmont and Mr. Taft gathered from His Daily Record.

The bank at Elliston, Ind., was robbed of \$5,000.

E. M. Byers, of Pittsburgh, a wealthy iron manufacturer, has been pronounced insane.

Four arrests have been made in Baltimore of men charged with violating the pension law.

Mrs. Betsy Carroll, 85 years of age, living at Williamstown, Conn., has been paying meekly.

New York has a store where a song will be set to music for 50 cents or a \$5 while you wait.

Methodists of Iowa have declared against the malt law and favor total prohibition legislation.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, who wrote "Ships that Pass in the Night," is at work upon a new novel.

Senator Sherman said in Cincinnati that he was not a candidate for the Presidency or for anything else.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is opposing the Government ownership of railroads.

H. J. Cox, local observer at New Haven, Conn., has been appointed general forecaster for the entire country.

David Ritchie, the ex-Chicago detective, confessed at Cincinnati that he was forced to steal to keep from starving.

Captain Howgate, the defaulting ex-chief of the signal service, now occupies Guitau's old cell in the Washington jail.

David Witherspoon, of Herkimer, was hit in the eye by an apple while he was in his orchard and the sight was destroyed.

Mr. Louis Gethman, the Chicago astronomer, reaffirms his discovery of what seems to be a sign of vegetation in the moon.

A man in Franklin, Me., pays fourteen dollars a month to his divorced wife, and for this sum she acts as his housekeeper.

The teachers of Junction City, Kan., have been forbidden by the local educational board to attend more than one dance per week.

Philadelphia has 2,000 miles of regular laid out streets and 300 lines of street car lines. It produces every year \$500,000,000 of goods.

Four state prisons, those of Connecticut, Michigan, Montana and Washington, use deprivation of religious privileges as a punishment.

The city council of Richmond, Va., has passed an ordinance to punish young men who loiter about the female college and flirt with the students.

Ex-Senator Warren's ranch in Wyoming covers an area of 75 by 100 miles and is stocked with 2,000 horses, 15,000 cattle and 120,000 sheep.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt sometimes wears a "shawar of diamonds," fastened on one shoulder, is bound round and found the bodies of her gown.

Convicted to escape from the jail in Cumberland County, N. C., but the matron locked the door that they were using and thwarted their plan.

William E. Gaudin, of Saratoga, Santa Clara County, Cal., claims the distinction of having been the first child born of American parents in that State.

Mrs. J. E. Butler, widow of a Confederate general, committed suicide in New York after reading a letter from a wayward son which deeply affected her.

Miss Elizabeth Fleming has been appointed clerk of the United States circuit and district courts at Portland. She was previously the court stenographer.

Mrs. A. G. Wallihan, of Colorado, went off camping not long ago, and took with her a rifle and a camera. One of her hats was so photographed a deer and then to shoot him.

There are 68,000 postoffices in the United States; about 67,000 of them do not pay their running expenses. The profit of the New York city postoffice is \$4,000,000 a year.

Brooklyn is the only city in the United States where an agent of a female deputy collector of internal revenue, Miss Lucy E. Hall has just been promoted to that position in the city churches.

A resolution was offered at the Chamber of Commerce in New York, recommending a reorganization of the police force on a military basis. It was referred to the committee on municipal government.

At Lancaster, Pa., are three sisters 283 years old—that is, Mrs. Margaret Kwing is 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Zell, 94, and Mrs. Martha Morrison, 97.

Two Gileston, Tex., typesetting machine operators who conspired against Denver operators. The pair showing the greater speed wins \$200.

Four Children Burned to Death.

A dispatch from Nyack, N. Y., says:—A fire at South Nyack early on Monday morning caused the loss of four, and possibly five, lives. The handsome new stone residence of the Rev. Ross Taylor, son of Bishop William Taylor, the distinguished Methodist bishop for Africa, was destroyed by flames and with it four children were burned to death. Michael Mullady, a laborer, was so badly injured that it is believed he will die, and two decorators who were employed in the building were seriously burned and hurt by jumping from upper windows. All three were sent to Bellevue hospital, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor made their escape, but found it impossible to save four of the children, Harriet, Ada, Arthur, and Schmitt, aged respectively 11, 9, 7, and 5 years, who were on another floor. These children perished, but two others, Stewart and William, escaped by jumping from an upper window. The bodies of the four children who were burned to death were found at seven o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are under the charge of physicians, and neither can be seen.

Baked Apple Dumpings.—Prepare them just as you would the baked dumplings except that at the place where the core is taken out should be filled with sugar and cinnamon. Put them in a pudding dish, add a small deep lake pan, pour a little boiling water over them. Let them bake slowly until done.

After many years' delay the spirit of the celebrated art of Uim has been finished recently. It is said to be the highest in Europe.

THE SHOPS OF PARIS.

Growth of the Great Stores Devoted to the Sale of Drygoods at Retail.

Those who are curious about the history of big shops or dry goods stores in Paris will find accurate information on the subject in the Deux Mondes. From the documents consulted by the writer of the article, M. D'Avenel, the great bazars were begun after the revolution, but they were by no means so prosperous even during the commencement of the Second Empire as they are to-day. The Ville de Paris was started under very unfavorable auspices, the father of its founder declaring that he would not put five francs in it or in any other magasin de nouveautés. The founder, Deschamps, made his fortune.

Aristide Boucicaut, organizer of the now famous Bon Marche, was the son of a provincial hatter, and in 1852 was a shopman in the Petit St. Thomas. At the age of 42 he entered into partnership with M. Vidau, who had already started the Bon Marche and was beginning to turn over a good deal of money in the business. Boucicaut gave the place an impetus, and it is said that, in order to attract custom, he offered needles and thread for nothing. The truth is that he was one of the first to sell at moderate profit. He also marked prices on the goods, thus doing away with the practice of haggling. In 1863 M. Vidau retired and M. Boucicaut and his wife ruled the Bon Marche together so efficiently that they sold goods for 67,000,000 francs annually. Last year the new proprietors of the Bon Marche did business to the harmonious tune of 190,000,000 francs, \$30,000,000. According to M. D'Avenel, this figure is the highest attained by any business house in the world.

The net profit of the firm was 8,000,000 francs, or \$1,000,000 representing only about 5 per cent. on the articles sold. Out of this 150,000,000 francs 118,000,000 francs went to furnishers or contractors, and 24,000,000 francs was spent on the establishment. The profits were devoted to the reserve funds and the payment of the shareholders, all employed in the bazaar or formerly connected with it. The Bon Marche is now ruled by a triumvirate, the three members composing which are frequently changed, so that the establishment really forms a commercial republic.

The Louvre shop was founded by M. Chauchard, who in 1854 was a mere assistant, a pauvre diable. He is now one of the wealthiest men in Paris, and has a collection of pictures which a king, presuming the monarch to be a lover of art, might envy. When M. Chauchard went to see the powerful banker Pereire, with a view to obtaining the lease of two shops of the corner of the Rue St. Honoré and the Rue Marengo, the financier did not offer him a seat. Chauchard got a promise, however, and then through the agency of his brother, entered into partnership with Heriot, of the silk department of the Ville de Paris. Chauchard was the lucky possessor of about 40,000 francs, but his partner had nothing except his experience.

In the end \$20,000 were got together with the help of M. Faret, of the Belle Franchise, a plan was drawn up at a cafe, and on July 9, 1855, the trio started the Magasinus du Louvre. After 12 months the business was so good that the trio only had a profit of \$99. Faret withdrew with his money, a company was formed and by slow degrees the Louvre became a grand success. In 1893 the house did business to the amount of 190,000,000 francs, had a profit of 8,300,050 francs. Next in order comes the Belle Jardiniere, formed by Parisot, and a small mercer; the Printemps, started by Jules Jaluzot, formerly a cashier, and the Samaritaine, all of which do a brisk trade.

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MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR.

Places That Are Fighting or Which May Be Prominent in the Struggle.

Our map shows the chief centers of interest in the Eastern war. Near its southern eastern edge is Hiroshima, beautifully situated on the interior sea that separates some of the islands of Japan. This town now attracts wide attention as the headquarters of Japan's war operations. The fleets of transports that have taken many thousands of Japanese soldiers to Korea have all started from this little port, and here the Emperor of Japan is now living, so that he may be in touch with the officers and men he is sending to the front.

The ships steam westward through the narrow strait, and it does not take them long to reach Korea. The invading army has debarked at three ports on the Korean coast. About 10,000 of them have landed



MAP OF THE ORIENTAL BATTLE-GROUND.

at Fusan, 3,000 at Gensan, and over 30,000 at Chemulpo. These armies converged at Seoul and Ping Yang, points of great military importance, and the fact that Japan is now in possession of the entire peninsula is due to her shrewdness in taking possession of the main roads of the country, which are indicated by broken lines on the map.

Along these highways the armies marched from Seoul to Ping Yang. At the latter place the great battle was fought on Sept. 15-16, which has resulted in the expulsion of the Chinese from Korea, now that the Japanese army, marching northwest from Ping Yang to Seoul, has given the enemy a severe defeat.

This work of driving the Chinese out of Korea began at Asan, a little port about fifty miles south of Seoul. Before the war began the Chinese sent about 1,000 soldiers to Asan to help the Korean King put down the rebellion in that part of the country. It was this force that the Japanese attacked and routed on July 23. A few days earlier they sank the steamer Kowshing just outside the port of Asan, and hundreds of Chinese soldiers who were on board, going

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

The Farmers of Manitoba Are Not Going Into Debt as They Used to Do.

The Minister of the Interior notes that the farmers of Manitoba are not going into debt as they were wont to do. They appear to be drawing closer to the rule of paying as they go. This is no doubt partly from choice and partly from necessity, but it is clearly a change for the better. The farmers have tasted of both the sweet and the bitter fruits of the credit system. It came to them with and many of the instruments of production that they otherwise must have done without for years. It eased the early struggles of the pioneers. It assisted in the development of the country. But it was carried to excess, and it bore its after-curse of evils. The country was naturally a land of promise, and farmers were giving, and traders were taking, its promise most lavishly. For their implements, for some of their live stock, and for some of the articles of merchandise, the settlers had not to use for credit.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Annual Report Presented to the Board of Directors in London.

A despatch from London says:—To many causes is ascribed the poor showing of the Grand Trunk railway in its half-yearly report. The Board of Directors blame the silver question and the panic that ensued in the western states as the first cause, and they also cite as an additional cause, the strike of the Pullman workmen and its disastrous spread. The coal strike is another contributing cause, as are also the low price of farm produce and other general causes that have brought about the present depression of trade.

After making these apologies the board urge the most rigid economy in every branch of the railway, and the hope is expressed that they are on the eve of better times. The decrease is in both passenger and freight receipts. The falling off in the passenger receipts is not only attributed to the depression that is general throughout the United States and Canada, but to the fact that the number of immigrants has been reduced to 70 per cent. below the figures of the corresponding six months in 1903.

There is a decrease in the local freight business, and this is said to be owing to the absence of a demand in the United States and the uncertainty of the tariff arrangements between the two countries. The report adds that there are hopes that further relief as regards the duty on bituminous coal imports into the Dominion may be obtained at the next session of the Canadian Parliament.

It is admitted that the half-year just closed is the most disastrous ever experienced in the history of the Grand Trunk railway.

The Landlady's Tip.

New Boarder (complainingly):—"I can't eat this steak, madame."

Mrs. Slimdick (accommodatingly):—"No, you'll find an excellent dietist right opposite."

to re-inforce the Asan garrison, war drawn.

The little island group of Haiyun Tao, south of Manchuria, has figured in an important way in this war. It was here that the fleet of Japan was assembled on the day that the Chinese war ships passed north of them, escorting the transports loaded with Chinese troops to the mouth of the Yalu River; and from these islands Japanese navy set out in the same direction, overhauling the enemy just as his transports were entering the Yalu. On that day, Sept. 17, was fought the greatest naval battle of ancient times.

Further west in port Arthur, to which the disabled Chinese fleet returned after the fight, and where they have been repairing damages ever since. Across the strait to the south is China's other important naval station, Wei-hai-wei, near which Japanese war ships have been hovering for several days; and a little further west is Chifu, whose capture by the Japanese was rumored last week. Many Europeans and Americans have pleasant recollections of this place. It is one of the largest cities of Shantung, and in summer it is the popular

resort for those foreign residents of China who do not get to Makden, the famous capital of the old Manchu emperors is the next objective point of the Japanese army that has just crossed the Yalu River. Its capture would probably have a great moral effect upon the Chinese, for Makden is the ancient home of the reigning dynasty in China. Here is the grave of the founder of the family of the present Emperor. To-day Makden is only a provincial town, and it has not been honored by an imperial visit for nearly a half century. Two hundred thousand people live within its high walls.

Another place that may yet figure prominently in the war news is Shan Kwan, the Chinese seaport, about 200 miles almost directly east of Peking. Here is the sea end of the great Chinese wall, whose ruins are still to be seen for many hundreds of miles. Here also the great highway from Manchuria leaves the sea and leads directly to Peking. It is thought that this place may be the starting point for an army forward to the capture of Peking.

He has lost enormously instead of gaining the holding his own in the price of his product; he bought his implements and tools were comparatively high-priced, and paid for them when they were comparatively low. Debt has been a bane both to those who gave and those who received, and it is not surprising that trade has been so far in Manitoba than it had. Buyers and sellers alike are afraid of piling it up any higher. Trade is getting into safer limits.

The farmer finds it preferable to first earn his money and then pay for his goods, and then the manufacturer prefers that he should. It probably needed the depression to bring this healthy state of things about. If the price of wheat had kept up over-trading would probably have continued, and we might have had debt run mad. This province will benefit by Manitoba's frugality, for it is here that nearly all the debt of that province is owed.

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A FOREST FIEND.

THE BUTCHER-BIRD, OR SHRIKE.
KILLS FOR PURE PLEASURE.

As a veritable Terror of the Woods, and
a Victim in Trees When it
can not devour Them—Common
in Canada.

No bird native to this country is so little
known and surely none has such striking
features of life as the shrike or butcher
bird. It is a member of a family com-
posed of some two hundred species, of which
the one well-defined sub-family is resident
in North America. Bold, daring, handsome,
it is one of the bravest and the best of the
woods. At a little distance a Southern
bird would readily mistake him for the
robust bird.

His plumage, tall tipped with
black and broad black patch across each
eye, give him a trim, jaunty air which
is pleasing to the eye, but, alas! a deadly
warning to smaller and weaker birds. His
nest is Northern North America, and
though he breeds in the high ground of
the England and New York, he grows
more common after the Canadian line is
crossed. The shrike is

A BORN TYRANT.
He content with killing and devouring all
birds large enough to attract his fancy.
He attacks robbers, moles, mice and small
birds whenever opportunity offers. His
position is as unlovable at home as
abroad, for he is two or more seen
together, but they are engaged in an ugly
family quarrel. They are truly carnivorous,
and except for certain weaknesses of bone
and muscle would rank as true birds of
prey.

There is one strange, uncanny character-
istic, however, which separates this wood-
bird from all known birds. Natural-
ists have watched it, studied it, pondered
it, and written long pages of inexpli-
cable explanations of it, and none have
been able to explain its superstitious
fear of the demon in bird form. To-day it
is almost a mystery as to why it was one
of the first birds to be killed.

THIS IS THE PUZZLE.
The butcher-bird in his voracious love of kill-
ing has many more victims than he has
possible to eat. He seems to do it
for the mere fun of the thing. Instead of
killing the dead, however, he carries them
to some thorny hedge or tree and
there he hangs them all sorts of fantastic
positions in the branches. It gives one
the idea of a piece of wood when
hung and see a thorn-tree laden with
a mass of dead birds, sparrows,
robins, and other small birds, and
the shrike ever returned to feed upon
them. It is a fact that there would be an ex-
planation of his conduct and he would be credit-
ed with the epicurean taste of a thorough
bird. But such is not the case. The weird
thing hangs for days upon the limbs, and
crows or crows do not find and steal it
away. It is only a few tiny white
bones remain to tell of the massacre.
Comparatively few dwellers in the back-
woods know this eccentricity of the butcher-
bird, and hence arise many curious and
apparently well-founded stories of
birds that catch birds in their branches
and of storms that rained down tons
of dead birds, so that the trees were full
of them. Not more than a fortnight
ago, a long, dark, heavy rain fell down
upon a small, devoted to a mysterious
"RAIN OF SNAKES."

In a village in the northern part of the state
of Ohio, which was well authenticated,
two prominent farmers of the
district, driving past an orchard after a storm
had blown an apple tree full of small
birds. Had they been men of less estab-
lished characters for sobriety their reputa-
tion might have suffered seriously after
seeing a reminiscence, but as it was, several
of the persons afterwards visited the spot
and saw for themselves the unusual spec-
tacle.

There were, it seems, at least a hundred
birds hanging from the ends of the lowest limbs, and on
the next examination it was found that each
bird was transfixed by a sharp twig,
upon which it apparently been impaled.
No similar case has ever been known in
this region, and the only possible explana-
tion was that the two farmers, claiming
that the snakes had been thrown down in
the rainstorm. How they were ever car-
ried up in the first place was not explained.
The fact that the hands of our friend
the shrike, it was only good luck, how-
ever, which threw the snakes in his way,
for he would quite as willingly have de-
corated the tree with the prettiest song-birds
in the woods.

A SAVAGE FISH.

The Orca is a voracious, fiercer, far more
to be dreaded than the shark, being a most
rapacious creature, attacking everything
from whales to man. They are found in
various seas, but in the Pacific attain their
greatest size and ferocity, if the reports of
whalers and others can be credited.

The rapacity of the orca is past belief,
and its ferocity can only be compared to
that of a bull dog, as it will repeatedly at-
tack large animals, and even risk its own
life in the attainment of its desires.
Some years ago some sealers and sea-
elephant hunters were in camp on some of
the coast islands of California. Their meth-
od was to row around the island in the
morning and shoot the seals. One morning,
making their tour, they saw an enormous
fish, as they supposed, leap clear of the
water and seize a seal that was hanging
over the edge of the rocks. In another mo-
ment another dashed out, showing itself an
orca of at least 25 feet in length. The tide
was low, and the rocks, covered with kelp,
gave the enormous creature a soft bed to lie
on, and it floundered about in mighty strug-
gles, finally making its way back into the
water.

Soon another orca made a similar leap;
and it was evident that these voracious
whales were circling the rocky shore in
search of seals, which they attempted to
pick off the rocks as a hawk would a spar-
row.

The orca will often attack the young of
whales, when terrific fights occur, the
parent being aroused to the greatest frenzy.
The mother endeavors to place the
young whale, which is perhaps as large as
the orca, in front of her, just below
the mouth, and encourages it to remain in
this position, swimming off as rapidly as
possible; but the orca is as cunning as a
fox. Several will now attack the mother
from behind and upon the side,
while others, after the fashion of the pri-
vateer, rush in and endeavor to cut the
baby, which, demoralized at the confusion,
swims out of reach of its mother and is
immediately seized by the orca, the
mother whale charging the cannibals with
savage but vain rushes.

The ferocity and appetite of the orca can
hardly be realized. One, 10 feet in length,
has been known to devour thirteen por-
poises and fourteen seals in a few hours,
all these animals have been found in the
stomach of one captured. They kill and
devour for the mere purpose of killing;
and, when charging a school of porpoises,
have been known to devour as many as
possible and then slaughter and maim the
rest.

rest, driving scores of them high and dry
upon the beach.
In chasing the porpoise, they often toss
them high into the air, up to the beach
them, when another orca will leap upward
and seize the porpoise literally in the air
and beat it away.
The largest of the marine mammals
avoid the orca, for the kill is often
called. The seal-eaters, whose powerful
jaws make them active enemies of other
animals, fly before them, and it is said that
even the walrus looks upon the orca with
fear.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In New York city the annual average of
homicides is 90; of suicides, 250; and of
accidental deaths, 1,200.

A charitable institution, in Philadelphia,
supplies to the poor, at cost, ice, sterilized
milk, and prepared food for infants.

On Christmas every policeman in the
city of London receives from Lord Roth-
schild a bribe of pipe and an ounce of
tobacco.

A type-writer for making entries in
books of record, has been invented. It is
chiefly designed for the use of book-keepers.

The French system of anthropometric
measurements of criminals, to insure their
identification, has been adopted in Eng-
land.

A carriage propelled by a treadmill has
been invented in France. A horse works
the treadmill, and of course rides while
he is at work.

In the Belgium Parliament, when a
member is making a long speech, leading
and water is supplied him, at the expense
of the government.

THE PREACHER'S TRIAL.

AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH THE
REV. W. J. CHAPIN.

In the Strain of Pulpit Labor He Had Over-
drawn His Health Account—Now He
Meets the Crisis and Returned to His
Duties with Renewed Health.

From the Springfield, Ill. Journal.
In the pretty village of Chatham, Ill.,
there lives a Baptist divine whose snow
white hair is the one outward sign that he
has encroached upon the days beyond the
allotted three score years and ten. His
clear eye, keen mental faculties and mag-
nificent physique all bear witness to a life
well spent. This pioneer in God's eternal
vineyard is Rev. W. J. Chapin, whose 72
years are crowded with noble deeds in the
Christian ministry.

To a Journal representative who asked
him something of his career in the ministry,
Mr. Chapin talked in an interesting strain,
and said that, in spite of the indications to
the contrary, his life had not been all sun-
shine and good health.
"As my present appearance testifies, I
was fortunate in the possession of a very
vigorous constitution. But as is too often
the case, I overestimated my physical
resources, and when it was too late learned
that I had overdrawn my health account.
The crisis came about eighteen years ago.
At the time I was preaching the gospel from
the pulpit, and I became suddenly so ill that
I was compelled to stop before my sermon
was finished. It was a bad case of nervous
prostration, and for a time my mind and
family were greatly exercised over my con-
dition. Complete rest was imperative, and
Mrs. Chapin and I planned and took a long
trip. My health was sufficiently restored
to resume work, but for a time my mind
felt absolutely worthless physically and
mentally. I had lost control of my
muscles that my fingers would involuntarily
release their grip upon a pen, and my hand
would turn over with absolutely no volition
on my part. About two years ago, to in-
tensely matters, I was seized with a severe
attack of grippe. I recovered only partially
from it and still frequent returns of
debility and follows that strange malady. I
looked in vain for something to bring
relief and finally I read an account of Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Some-
thing seemed to tell me that they would
do for me, and I commenced using them.
They gave me additional strength from
the start and toned up my system from a
condition of almost absolute prostration so
that I was able to resume my duties as
a minister. The improvement was
simply marvellous, and the credit is due
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mrs. Chapin was present during the con-
versation and said: "I don't think Mr.
Chapin could ever have resumed his preach-
ing after he had the attack of grippe had
it not been for Pink Pills. They did him
so much good that I decided to try their
efficacy on myself. I have been troubled
for years with what our physicians, Dr.
Hewitt, called rheumatic paralysis, and
since taking the Pink Pills I have been
stronger and the pain in my right arm and
hand is less acute. We keep the pills in
the house all the time, and they do me a
great deal of good in the way of toning up
my system and strengthening me."

In all cases like the above Pink Pills offer
a speedy and certain cure. They act di-
rectly upon the blood and nerves. Sold by
all dealers, or sent by mail, postpaid, on
receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for 6
boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario, or, in
Canada, N. Y. Beware of substitutes and
nostrums alleged to be "just as good."

A Stevedore Becomes a Millionaire.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—
James M. Morrison, stevedore, of this city,
with three brothers, have recently fallen
heirs to an estate worth fifteen millions.
Two brothers are in California, and one in
St. John, N. B. The estate was left by a
bachelor uncle, Mr. William McKay, re-
cently deceased at Kimberley. Mr. McKay
drifted to South Africa many years ago,
where he amassed his fortune. The infor-
mation came through a despatch from South
Africa published in the Western papers.
Mr. McKay left about a million and a half
to defray any possible legal expenses for
those connected with the search for the
heirs. Mr. Morrison expects to go to St.
John, N.B. shortly.

Some men show remarkably good taste
in their selection of ties until they put
their necks into the matrimonial halter.



MR. GEO. MERRETT
Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as
Bright's disease for five years, and for days at
a time I was unable to strengthen myself
up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that
time I had leeches applied and derived no bene-
fit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in
the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

relief before I had finished taking half of a bot-
tle. I got so much help from taking the first
bottle that I decided to try another, and since
taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever
I did in my life."—GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet
easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A PRETTY BRUNETTE STRICKEN
DOWN IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Story of a Young Girl That Created a
Great Fling Among the Medical Fra-
ternity.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1st.—A case that is
creating a great flutter among the medical
profession is that of Nellie Taylor, whose
parents reside on Powhatan avenue. Miss
Taylor is a pretty brunette with red cheeks
and a smile that would set the heart of the
sternest reporter fluttering in two seconds.
The facts of the case are as follows: Her
own words, "Three years ago," she said,
"my father moved from the country into
Philadelphia. I determined to find some
employment, not wishing to be a burden on
the family. I obtained employment in Wan-
namaker's store and I had not been long
there, when the indoor work began to tell
on me. I lost the color in my cheeks and
I grew pale and thin. My food did not
agree with me and I had a headache all the
time. I finally grew so ill that I had to
quit. The doctor was called in and he
said that I was suffering from chronic
dyspepsia and habitual constipation and he
gave me several doses that nearly doubled
me up with pain, but gave no permanent
relief. Finally I was that ill that food
would only stay on my stomach for a couple
of hours. After eating I would suffer from
dizziness, and I would see everything
double. Then a terrible headache would
set in followed by vomiting and pain. I
tried a lot of medicines of different kinds
but they did me no good. At last a friend
advised me to take Schiller's Sarsaparilla
Pills. I followed his advice, and much to
the wonder of my friends I began to recover
at once. Ten boxes of Schiller's Sarsaparilla
Pills have completely cured me. My
mother was completely run down nursing
me and Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills have
cured her also." Know your own mind.
If your druggists will not get Schiller's
Sarsaparilla Pills send to us and we will
mail you a box on receipt of 50c. or six
boxes for \$2.50. Address K. H. Schiller &
Co., Toronto.

Don't be Imposed Upon.
when you ask for Doctor's Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery, go to a reliable dealer.
He will sell you what you want.
The ones who have something else to urge
upon you in its place are thinking of the
extra profit they'll make. These things
pay them better, and they don't care about
you.
None of these substitutes is "just as
good" as the "Discovery." This is the
only blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and
strength-restorer so far-reaching and so
unfailing in its effects that it can be guar-
anteed. In the most stubborn skin, scalp,
or scrofulous affections, or in every disease
that is caused by a torpid liver or by im-
pure blood—if it ever fails to cure, you
have your money back.
Oldman, England, co-operative societies
have 11,000 members.
An eminent American divine writes:—
God has been pleased to store the earth
and the air with remedial agencies for the
cure of disease and the prolongation of life.
I believe St. Leon Water to be one of these
agencies. It is invigorating, exhilarating
and remedial. Used copiously, its effect
upon the whole urinary passage is most
beneficial.

Wm. Fawcett, D.D.

Chicago.
Fogarty—"I have no money to spend in
advertisements." Pacer—"Of course you
haven't and that's just the reason."

Canadians will be interested to know
that the famous Russell Carpet Sweepers
are now manufacturing a branch factory at
Toronto. This means that Canadians will
be able to purchase the genuine Russell
sweepers at prices that will enable every
housekeeper to possess a sweeper publicly
recognized the best in the world.

A. P. 734

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ADGUE FREE
REPAIRING ROOFING CO
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TAKE THE
BEST
CURE
FOR
COUGH
WITH
SHILOH'S
CURE

Agents Wanted
FOR the latest and best line of Books and
Bibles in Canada, all sizes and prices.
Terms liberal. Write for Circulars.
WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto,
Ontario.

CANADIANS will be interested to know
that the famous Russell Carpet Sweepers
are now manufacturing a branch factory at
Toronto. This means that Canadians will
be able to purchase the genuine Russell
sweepers at prices that will enable every
housekeeper to possess a sweeper publicly
recognized the best in the world.

Every house should have
one.
Endorsed by All Doctors
and Scientists.
PRICE \$5.00.
MANUFACTURED BY CAN. GEAR CO.

Shorthand.
DO YOU WANT
TO LEARN IT?
Write to the Northern
Business College, Owen
Sound, Ont. You will
receive a THOROUGH
course of instruction.
C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

Canada Permanent
Loan and Savings Company.
Office—Toronto St. Toronto.

Subscribed Capital \$5,000,000
Paid up Capital 1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Total Assets 12,500,000

The enlarged capital and resources of the
Company, together with the increased facili-
ties it now has for supplying and owners with
cheap money, enable the Directors to meet
with promptness all requirements for loans
upon a satisfactory real estate security.
Loans may be made to the Company's local
Appraisers, or to—
J. HERBERT MASON,
Managing Director.

MUSICI

Every Music Teacher in Can-
ada should know where they
can get their Music cheap.
Write us for our Catalogue; also
sample copy of the CANADIAN
MUSICIAN, a live monthly jour-
nal with \$1.00 worth of music
in each issue. \$5 to \$8 per day
made by canvassers. See prem-
ium for full particulars. Write
us for everything in the Music line.

WHOLEY, ROYCE & CO.
150 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

CHARLATANS AND QUACKS
Have long plied their vocation on the
suffering people. The knife has
been used to the quick; caustic applica-
tions have been used to the quick; the
conviction shared itself—there's no
cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor
proves on what slender basis public opinion
often rests. If you suffer from corns get
the Extractor and you will be satisfied.
Sold everywhere.

The Rev. J. Allister Murray, pastor of
St. Andrew's church, London, Ont., died
on Sunday night after a few weeks' illness.

Calumet (Mich.) candy stores may be
forced to close Sunday.
Sponser's Phenyle Disinfectant mixed
with fish oil or grease, will prevent the
spread of typhoid fever, and the
horses, head and back of animals.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.
There is no use in fooling with neuralgia.
It is a disease that gives way only to the
most powerful remedies. No remedy yet
discovered has given the grand results that
invariably attend the employment of Pol-
son's Nervine. Nervine is a positive
specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be
kept on hand in every family. Sold every-
where, 25 cents a bottle.

W. H. HASLITT, 385 Manning Ave.,
Champion Patentee of Canada.
St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.
Head Office—King St. W., Toronto.
All Druggists & Grocers.

THE MOST
EXCRUCIATING
PAIN
has been
allayed and
CURED by use of
ST. JACOBS OIL

Pale Faces
show Depleted Blood, poor
nourishment, everything
bad. They are signs of
Anæmia.

Scott's
Emulsion
the Cream of Cod-liver Oil,
with hypophosphites, en-
riches the blood, purifies the
skin, cures Anæmia, builds
up the system. Physicians,
the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bown, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c. & \$1.

ROOFING
ADGUE FREE
REPAIRING ROOFING CO
TORONTO

GRANBY RUBBERS
Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them.
Every dealer sells them. They wear like iron.

HEATING
OUR SPECIALTY
We have letters from all parts of Canada saying
Preston Furnaces are the Best.
Let us send you Catalogue and full particulars, and you can
Judge for Yourself.

CLARE BROS. & CO., - PRESTON, ONT.

WOOD
FURNACES
FOR ALL SIZES OF BUILDINGS.
Capacity from 10,000 to 80,000 Cubic Feet

"CYCLONE STEEL RADIATOR"
WOOD FURNACE
HEAVY GRATE, especially
adapted for wood burning.
Heavy Steel Plate Fire Box Dome
and Radiator, which heat
quickly and are more durable
RADIATOR of Modern Construction
and Great Heating Power
LARGE ASH PIT

COAL FURNACE
Large Combustion Chamber
Long Fire Travel, ensuring radiator
Large Heating Surface
Large Feed Door
Sectional Fire Pot
Rotating Bar Dumping Grate
DEEP ASH PIT

Full Guaranteed Capacity: 10,000 to 80,000 Cubic Feet
Manufactured by—
THE CURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY LTD., TORONTO.

MUSICI

Every Music Teacher in Can-
ada should know where they
can get their Music cheap.
Write us for our Catalogue; also
sample copy of the CANADIAN
MUSICIAN, a live monthly jour-
nal with \$1.00 worth of music
in each issue. \$5 to \$8 per day
made by canvassers. See prem-
ium for full particulars. Write
us for everything in the Music line.

WHOLEY, ROYCE & CO.
150 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

CHAMPION
STUMP AND STONE
EXTRACTORS.
There are more over
4,000 of these machines
in use in the Dominion
than all other kinds
combined. For circular
giving prices and address
the Extractor and you will be satisfied.
S. S. KIMBALL,
377 Craig St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

MARLIN
Marlin Rifles are
made in all calibres and
are the most practical for
top receivers and eject at the side, consequently
they are the most practical for
Light REPEATING
Fewer parts than other repeaters, and simpler
The Marlin Fire Arms Co.
New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Champion
of
Canada
I have been drinking St. Leon Mineral Water
regularly for four years, and consider it the
very best thing to drink in general train-
ing. It is an excellent regulator, having com-
pletely cured me of constipation and kidney
trouble.

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Champion Patentee of Canada.
St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.
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Buhr Stone Chopper.
Grinds everything, even to the finest seeds.
Stones last a lifetime.
Iron plates, chisel and file are not used.
French Buhr Stones, 6 in. x 1 in.
Chilled Clear Tarantula
Easy to run, simple, durable, fast. Write

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It is Really
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Take my Advice and
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10 Cent Smoke for 5 CENTS
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We have letters from all parts of Canada saying
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"CYCLONE STEEL RADIATOR"
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HEAVY GRATE, especially
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Heavy Steel Plate Fire Box Dome
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DEEP ASH PIT

Full Guaranteed Capacity: 10,000 to 80,000 Cubic Feet
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THE CURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY LTD., TORONTO.



TAKE NOTICE.

A large assortment of ladies'

and children's ulsters and jack-

ets to be sold at a big reduction

for **CASH.**

Miss Clarke.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Last Sunday was a cold day.

The Legislature of Quebec was convened on Tuesday last.

The Moose Jaw Brass Band is again undergoing reorganization. Fred Richards will be leader.

Dr. P. F. Siz, Dentist, will visit Moose Jaw Nov. 15th, then Dec. 14th and 15th, also 28th Dec.

Brick laid on concrete foundation, is now advocated for street paving by some experts on that vexed question.

Messrs. J. K. McInnis, Editor of The Standard, J. N. MacDonald and Fred Wall, of Regina spent Thanksgiving Day in town.

A Y.M.C.A. convention is called to be held at Brandon on February 7-10, 1895. See preliminary announcement in another column.

Arthur Franks bought the first winter excursion ticket for Ontario at this station. He went east last Tuesday night destined for Peterboro.

An announcement by Jas. McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, important to all cattle and sheep men, appears among the advertisements on first page.

And by the way, is the town fire brigade still alive? A eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so a constantly drilled fire brigade is the only efficient one.

On Wednesday evening next a social will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Fingland under the auspices of the Y.P.S.C.E. of the Presbyterian church. Admission 25 cents.

A meeting will be held this (Friday) evening at the hall for the consideration of means for the securing of profitable recreation for the winter, to take the form of a Literary Society, Mock Parliament, Penny Readings Association, or otherwise as may be deemed expedient.

The newly-elected Legislative Assembly is composed of twelve commission, lumber and general merchants, seven farmers and ranchers, two lawyers, one doctor, one journalist, one typographical surveyor, one contractor, one school teacher, and three esquires, or gentlemen of no particular occupation, who may be assumed to know a little of everything.

The Royal Templars of Temperance are making arrangements for a grand vocal and instrumental concert to be held in the town hall about the middle of December. In conjunction with the entertainment a one act play will also be given, and from the first rehearsal which took place in Mr. Nelson's office last evening, it promises to be a literary treat in itself.

Rev. F. B. Stacey addressed a temperance gathering at Medicine Hat last week, and of his address the News says: "Rev. Mr. Stacey's remarks, which were the feature of the evening, were very appropriate and interesting, relating chiefly to the work and progress of Temperance in the Territories. Mr. Stacey is a fluent, easy speaker, and thoroughly understands this sub-

Phonograph concert shortly. Look out for the date.

J. N. McDonald went west from this point this morning.

School Inspector Calder addressed a teachers' convention held at Edmonton on Friday last.

Rev. W. E. Brown, of Regina, was a warmly welcomed guest at the Thanksgiving supper last evening.

It is sad to see family relics sold at auction, but the most painful thing under the hammer is generally your thumb-nail.

There is war in the camp of the brass bandmen in town, on a point hinging on the ownership of the instruments.

Rev. F. B. Stacey will occupy the Methodist pulpit next Sunday; the morning service will be of a Thanksgiving character.

The Calgary Tribune will shortly be reconstituted, and it is rumored that a prominent Eastern Assiniboia editor will take the helm.

Rev. A. P. Ledingham has returned from attendance at the meeting of Synod in Winnipeg, and will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next.

DIED.

TRENT.—At Clarendon Range, Greenburn, 19th Nov., William Trent, second son of Henry and Lizzie Trent, of Slayner, Ont.

Preliminary Announcement.

Will you be one of one hundred young men to attend the sixth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Canadian West, to be held at Brandon, Feb. 7-10 next? We want 100 young men at this Convention. What's that? Hard times, did you say? Well, that is just the reason you should come. The expense will be light. We expect reduced fare on railways, and Brandon friends will take care of you while at the Convention. So decide at once to come, and lay away a dime a day or more if necessary to pay your fare. For further particulars write to Geo. Fleming, Brandon, Man.

ockey.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the lovers of this excellent winter sport was held in the office of the President, Mr. W. J. Nelson, on Monday evening last. The annual election of the officers of the Hockey Club was the first order of business. The following gentlemen were elected to the offices named, who together constitute the Executive Committee: Hon. President, A. Hitchcock; President, W. J. Nelson; Vice President, Walter Scott; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward Baxter; Com. of Management, John McInnis, Wm. Simington, Geo. Keys, Chas. Smith, C. D. J. Christie, S. Marshall, and Thos. Battell.

Special advantages were made with Messrs. Simington and Baxter, the proprietors of the skating rink, whereby the use of the rink was secured for practice purposes at the following days and times:—Every Thursday evening, every other week-day night prior to skating, every afternoon when rink is not otherwise engaged or closed.

The first club practice will be held at 19 o'clock on Thursday, the 29th instant. Satisfactory arrangements were also made in regard to matches in the rink.

The office of captain, at the suggestion of the president, is left vacant till the season's practice is commenced. The club has made arrangements whereby hockey sticks and skates will be furnished at the lowest price to members.

A match is being arranged by the president with the Regina club.

It is also proposed, if suitable arrangements can be made with the C. P. R., to play the Calgary clubs a series of matches during the season.

"DEAREST MAMMA."

The C. of E. Thanksgiving Supper and Entertainment

Most gratifying success crowned the efforts of the ladies of the Church of St. John the Baptist in the matter of their annual Thanksgiving Supper. Their hall was densely crowded from six o'clock. The supper was genuinely excellent and bounteous. "My, if I only had my working clothes on!" one big man was heard to exclaim. Supper ended, the tables were removed and the audience took seats. The curtain was drawn upon the comedy "Dearest Mamma." The stage was elaborately and very tastefully fitted and the presentation was completed without a hitch, which fact reflects credit upon and enhanced the enjoyment of all concerned.

The impersonations were made by Mesdames Jeffery and Simpson, Miss Maud Osterlander, Messrs. Cosgrave, Johnston, Marshall and Hall.

Two trunks staff at the present time is unfortunately devoid of a dramatic critic, therefore a competent criticism is an impossibility. The unanimous verdict of the audience was, however, he relied upon as correct, viz: that the play was capitally done.

A first-class supper and dramatic entertainment together for 35 cents is another instance of the decline of prices in the west.

STRAYED.

Strayed to my premises, Sec. 18, Tp. 17, Rg. 27, one cow, red and white, slightly blind, half of left horn gone, branded U on right shoulder; heifer calf, red and white with her. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. J. I. RASTED, R. 27-15-24.

THE TOWN DEBENTURES.

The Council Decides to Call for New Tenders.

Some weeks ago Richards & Bradshaw, of Winnipeg, asked for a thirty days' option on the \$5,000 issue of five per cent. town debentures, for an offer of 93 1/2 or 94—a price which would yield seven per cent. to the investor. At Monday evening's meeting of council subsequent letters were received from this firm, cutting the offer down to 88, on the plea that when 94 was offered, their clients were under the misapprehension that the bonds were drawn at 6 per cent. The council unanimously decided to cease negotiations with Richards & Bradshaw, and to call for tenders, by advertisement, for the purchase of the debentures. It may be stated that the bonds are at present held at the Bank of Montreal, Regina, as collateral security for a \$3,000 loan, upon which for several months past the town has been paying 10 per cent. interest.

There was a full attendance of members at the council meeting.

Secretary Green of the School Board notified the clerk of the council that there will be three vacancies on the Board to be filled by election at the end of this year; and further that there is a balance of \$700.00 due from the Council to the Board at this date. Matter referred to Finance committee.

Robt. Board made application for the tax collectorship. No action taken.

A newly-organized brass band petitioned the council to call in the band instruments and turn them over to the newly-enrolled members. Petition referred to a special committee composed of the Mayor, Couns. Simington and Fletcher.

The Finance Committee recommended payment to H. McDougall of \$52.85 (interest on note), \$6.61 (for lumber), and \$212.12 (for debenture coupons in Molson's bank). Adopted.

A report from Messrs. Bogue and Rutherford, auditors, was laid on the table. The prescribed abstract of the town's financial status not being appended to the same, it was resolved that the report be returned to the auditors with the request that it be completed by the 5th prox.

On motion it was resolved that the Treasurer be instructed to prepare for insertion in THE TIMES of 15th Dec., a statement of civic receipts and expenditures during the present year, with an abstract of liabilities and assets contingent at that date.

It was decided to ask for an immediate return of the collector's roll. The clerk was instructed to procure from The Standard, Regina, the necessary forms for the collector.

Complaint having been made that an unlicensed billiard hall was open within the town.

Coun. Hitchcock enquired if such was the case. Receiving an affirmative answer, he dwelt severely upon the laxity of the Inspector in permitting an open violation of a by-law. There was a lengthy discussion on the matter. Coun. Simington drafted a resolution providing that proceedings be taken against the offender. Coun. Richards, chairman of the Police department, refused to second the motion, arguing that if the proprietor would hand over the license fee, the law would be sufficiently vindicated. Coun. Fletcher seconded the resolution, which passed, only Coun. Richards voting nay.

The councillors started when a bill for \$8.00 due the C. P. Tel. Co., was presented, representing the cost of a despatch from J. H. Ross to Van Horne and reply from Van Horne to Ross, respecting passes for delegates sent to Ottawa by the Board of Trade last May. This bill verified the suspicion that companies have neither generosity nor conscience.

Death of William Trent.

Deep sorrow was caused here by the receipt of news on Tuesday of the death of William Trent, of Maple Creek, who was for several years a citizen of Moose Jaw. Mr. Trent was brother to Mrs. T. W. Robinson, and in company with his brother Arthur and Mr. Robinson was engaged in ranching some 38 miles from Maple Creek. About four weeks ago he visited Moose Jaw and took west a herd of cattle. On the way up, while handling a horse, he suffered a severe strain, which, while not at the time causing alarm, has ultimately ended his life. The remains were taken east on Thursday to Newmarket, Ont., accompanied by Mr. Arthur Trent, Miss Trent (who lately came west to spend the winter with Mrs. Robinson) and Miss Marie Robinson.

Deceased was 35 years of age. He came to Moose Jaw eight years ago, and resided here during three years, since which time he lived at the Maple Creek ranch. He was a man of particular industry, courtesy and geniality, and it is not too much to say that his every acquaintance feels a personal loss in his death.

STRAYED.

Into my herd on or about Oct. 31st, one dark red heifer, two years old, shagreened, owned by me, and by proving property and paying expenses. JONATHAN THOMPSON, Lot 22-15-24.

Methodist Missions.

Rev. Jas. Woodworth, Superintendent of Northwestern Methodist Missions, occupied Rev. Mr. Stacey's pulpit on Sunday last. At the evening service the rev. gentleman dispensed with the regulation "text," and instead of a doctrinal discourse gave a racy and highly entertaining general talk on mission work, in which much interesting information was sandwiched in with amusing anecdotes.

Methodist missionaries have been engaged in North-Western Canada for the past forty years. The first mission was established at Norway House by the British Methodist Missionary Society, when the Rev. James Evans was appointed director of the work. Mr. Evans was then a resident of Ontario, in the vicinity of where the city of Guelph now stands. It was arranged that he should meet the missionaries to be sent out from England, at Montreal, from whence the plan of the route to Norway House was laid out by way of the Ottawa and connecting rivers, lakes and streams to the far northern post, a route of adventure and very many long portages. But when Mr. Evans reached Montreal he found that the English missionaries had already arrived and proceeded ahead of him; he was obliged to seek other means of transit, which he found by utilizing the water stretches furnished by Lakes Huron and Superior, Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg, etc. At a later date Mr. Evans in writing to friends in the east an account of the many blessings and privileges he had to be thankful for, mentioned the great boon that was afforded him in being in the vicinity of a school whereby his children could receive education; the school was at Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) about 350 miles distant from Mr. Evans' home at Norway House.

Travellers and residents along the line of the C.P.R., seeing only the Indians who live in this southern portion of the Territories, most of whom are still in paganism, and cause to wonder whether any good has been accomplished by the long term of mission service. To explain this seeming anomaly, it is necessary to recall the fact that within the last dozen years this country has been turned around about, so to speak. The construction of the railway removed and changed the centre of settlement. It was not until then that Winnipeg became the gateway of the North West. The old trading company, whose employees were the forerunners of civilization in the country, came in by way of Hudson's Bay, Fort Ellice, Fort Qu'Appelle and other Hudson's Bay posts on the plains were extreme outposts forty years ago.

The rev. superintendent had visited Norway House three years ago. A large Indian population there has embraced the Christian religion. He officiated at the ordinance of baptism when several little dusky babes were presented for consecration. It would be interesting to the ladies of Moose Jaw, (said Mr. Woodworth) to know that these children were arrayed entirely in the orthodox white embroidered raiment of civilization. The speaker caused a ripple of laughter by his naive, yet accurate, description of these infantile dresses—"snow white, with lace—is that it? on the sleeves and—well, the ladies know what I mean anyway."

The resident missionary had been removed from that station some months before Mr. Woodworth's visit, and his place was filled by a most exemplary young native school-teacher, who since then has passed the examination and received ordination into the ministry by the Winnipeg Conference. But at that time he was not empowered to perform the marriage ceremony, through which circumstance he had been brought face to face with a most serious difficulty. Certain young men and maidens wished to be married. They had cast from them the religious beliefs and barbarous marriage rites of their forefathers, and could not enter matrimony by the old style. They had embraced the Christian religion and believed in the propriety of the Christian nuptial method, but there was no priest at hand to perform the ceremony. What was to be done? The young school-teacher and class leader prayed earnestly over the matter, and eventually told the candidate that he would publicly announce their intentions in church, from which time they could consider themselves married; then when a missionary came, the regular and binding ceremony would be duly performed. But he remained in much perturbation of spirit until the superintendent's arrival. With their imperfect knowledge of the English tongue, the Indians sometimes take up English phrases and apply them very indelicately. These marriages were described to Mr. Woodworth as "breach of promise marriages." He had three of them to solemnize.

BULL FOR SERVICE!

That thorough-bred Durham bull "Ranger," 1635 (Dominion Short Horn Breed Book), Test \$2.00. Crib must be paid at time of service. FRED W. GREEN, Sec. 22-16-37.

Mortgage Sale OF VALUABLE FARM & TOWN PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale vested in the Mortgagee by a certain memorandum of Mortgage and by "The Territories Real Property Act," there will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Ottawa Hotel, in the town of Moose Jaw, by Oswald Baynes Fysh, Auctioneer, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, on

SATURDAY, THE 27th OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1894. Lot No. eighteen (18) in Block No. one hundred and fourteen (114) in the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

There is situate on said lot a concrete or rough cast cottage. Also the North-east quarter of Section number twelve (12) in Range twenty-six (26), West of the second Principal Meridian, in the Provisional District of Assiniboia in the North-West Territories. The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, at Moose Jaw the 27th day of November, A.D. 1894.



EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls,

Windsor and other

Eastern Points.

\$50

And correspondingly low rates to points east of Montreal.

TICKETS ON SALE

November 20

—TO—

December 31.

Good for three months with stop-over privileges.

For tickets and information apply to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERR, Civil Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

Low Prices

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Cash Only.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST.

Car Load Oats,

Bran,

Souris Flour,

Shorts,

Chopped Feed,

Wheat.

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FALL & WINTER GOODS

ARE ARRIVING DAILY.

Our selections of

DRESS COSTUMES

are such as to sustain our reputation. We never placed on our shelves a more select variety.

In Dress Trimmings

we lead. An elegant range to select from. We invite every Lady to examine our new goods. No trouble to show them. We are offering at greatly reduced prices

Balance of Summer Stock,

Ladies' Blouses and Gents' Reg. Shirts. We will dispose of them AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.

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